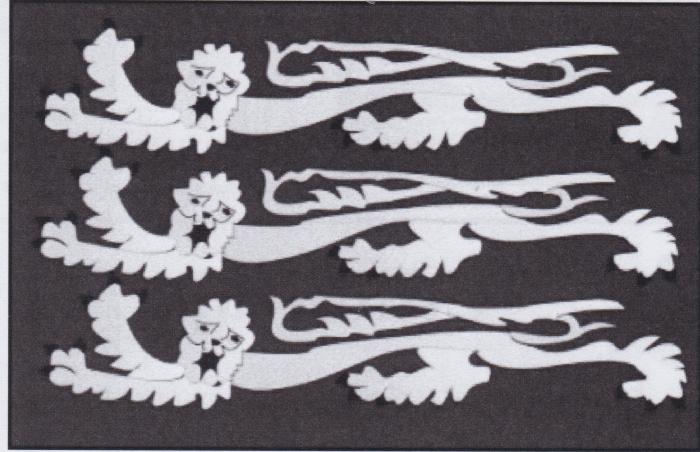


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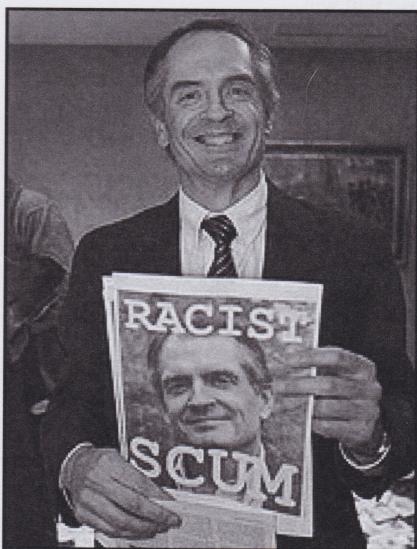
April - June 2010

Zündel free at last?



Ernst Zündel (right) with his Austrian lawyer Dr Herbert Schaller celebrates his release after seven years' jail

(see page 5)



also in this issue:
American Renaissance conference report - see page 6



and
The Defence of the Realm: the authorized history of MI5
reviewed on page 8



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Editorial

Welcome to issue 40 of *Heritage and Destiny* (a milestone in itself!). This issue went to press as Gordon Brown called the General Election for May 6th, the same day as the local elections. We will of course have a full report of both elections in our next issue. However, I would like to wish all genuine nationalist candidates - in both elections - well and let's hope for many more victories.

It's been almost a year since our last lot of elections when the BNP's Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons were elected to the European Parliament on an "antisleaze" ticket, and the pair now stand accused by the liberal-left of exploiting expense allowances (surely not!). It seems that Griffin has put a group of the party leadership on the EU payroll - including his personal bodyguard and nationalist pin up boy Martin Reynolds!

Back in June of last year the BNP website claimed the "BNP is going to set a higher standard in politics when our two MEPs-elect, Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons, take their seats in the European Parliament on July 17." But unlike Labour, the Conservatives, the Liberals, the Greens and UKIP, they have not even submitted quarterly accounts.

Griffin, who represents my area - the North West region - has filed partial accounts, but Andrew Brons, elected to represent Yorkshire, has not filed any. There is of course no obligation to do so but it is common practice to submit accounts in the interests of transparency. MEPs receive a salary of €92,000, plus a flat rate 'subsistence allowance' to pay for their accommodation, food and drink which amounts to €117,000 annually. They are not obliged to account for this expenditure.

In addition MEPs are entitled to spend €60,000 annually on travel expenses, €500,000 on employing staff, and €250,000 on general office expenses. Here in the North West the Liberal Democrat MEP Chris Davies, for example, publishes on his website a vast list of receipts for such expenses, covering everything from window cleaning to computers. Nick Griffin's



The two British National Party Members of the European Parliament, Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons, were elected on an 'anti-sleaze' ticket but so far are way behind the other parties in publishing receipts for expenditure.

website has not yet published a single receipt.

Griffin's website records that he employs Tina Wingfield and her husband Martin, plus Clive Jefferson part-time. Andrew Brons also employs Martin Wingfield and Yorkshire BNP councillor Chris Beverley. Also on the EU payroll is Griffin's bodyguard Martin Reynolds. Others believed to be funded by lucky taxpayers included Eddy Butler, the party's head of elections until his dramatic dismissal at the end of March (see *Stop Press*). Butler lives in Essex, far from the BNP MEPs' northern constituencies but close to where Griffin is standing in the general election, Barking - in outer East London.

Griffin's Euro constituency includes the Cumbrian towns and villages hit by floods last November. But he failed to visit the stricken areas until last month. In the days after the devastation, he was canvassing his general election seat in East London.

Griffin did find time to criticise the Government's £1 million in aid to Cumbria, saying he would offer "the most appropriate assistance I can". So in February he offered a £1,000 donation to Cumbria (cheers Nick!). Then to top it all Eddy Butler, who was running Griffin's general election campaign, bizarrely declared "the terrible damage caused by Cumbrian floods was the result of global capitalism"! I can only guess that Butler reads *Spotlight*? Griffin's constituents have seen little of him since his election in June 2009 and will probably see even less of him from now on.

Less than 12 months after he was elected to represent the North West (including me in

sunny Preston!) he is set to abandon the region and is seeking to subsidise his salary by standing to become the MP for Barking in London! Griffin claims to be elected on an anti-sleaze ticket yet there are some question marks over the use of public money which he needs to answer. His accounts don't appear to be reviewed or signed off by an independent accountant. If BNP staff are now being paid by the European Parliament, are they working for the BNP or are they working for their constituents?

If you are an active Nationalist why not buy some extra copies of this issue to give out (or sell them!) at your next branch meeting - it's a great issue and should 'sell like hot cakes'! And as always we also need your regular donations - however large or small, every Dollar, Pound or even Euro counts. Please try and send in whatever you can afford. Thanks once again for your support, together we will win.

Heritage and Destiny

Heritage and Destiny reflects a cross-section of 21st century racial nationalist opinion. It is independent of all political organisations and parties. Unless stated otherwise, views expressed in signed articles or letters in *Heritage and Destiny* are the sole responsibility of the writers concerned and do not necessarily reflect the views of the editor or other staff.

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40 Years of the National Front - Part X

For the last twenty years the National Front - once Europe's most successful racial nationalist party - has been overshadowed by the rise of the BNP. A few anti-Griffin rebels defected to the NF, but at least until John Tyndall's death in 2005 most remained loyal to the BNP, hoping that they could recapture the party.

After the brief NF revival in northern England in 2002-2003 (described in Issue 39), London was the only region to see significant NF growth. Former BNP activists Tess Culnane in South London, Dave Hill and Bob James in East London, and Ian Edward in West London all moved over to the NF. In the North East former London BNP activist Simon Biggs ran an active NF unit.

At the May 2006 local elections two former NF members Michael Johnson and *Heritage and Destiny* editor Mark Cotterill won council seats in Blackburn, where the NF and the BNP had consistently failed, and the BNP grabbed national headlines by gaining twelve seats in Barking & Dagenham. The NF made no such breakthrough, fielding only six candidates nationwide, though their results were far better than during the party's wilderness years of the 1980s and 1990s. John Stead polled 12.1% in Hartlepool, but the main NF activity was in West London, with two candidates in Hillingdon and two in Hounslow. Peter Shaw finished ahead of Labour in the South Ruislip ward of Hillingdon, polling 15.8%.

The party's best result was achieved by 75-year-old chairman Tom Holmes who polled 25.9% in Nelson ward, Great Yarmouth. Mr Hol-

mes was arrested and charged with "racially aggravated harassment" while campaigning in the ward. At the end of the year he was found guilty and sentenced to a six month curfew order, which effectively prevented him from attending party activities.

Following the death of leading Eurosceptic Tory MP Eric Forth, the NF's Paul Winnett contested the parliamentary by-election in the South London constituency of Bromley & Chislehurst at the end of June 2006, finishing sixth of eleven candidates with 476 votes (1.6%). This was never likely to be a strong area for nationalists, which was one reason why the BNP avoided the contest, but Mr Winnett had the satisfaction of polling more than double the vote of the English Democrats' Steve Uncles.

In May 2007 the NF secured its first ever councillor (albeit at the lowest rung of the ladder) when

Simon Deacon, who had been an NF activist since the days of John McAuley based in nearby Hemel Hempstead, was elected unopposed to Markyate Parish Council in Hertfordshire. (Only nine candidates had been nominated for ten vacancies.) Deacon polled 11.6% in the main council election for Grovehill ward, Dacorum. A few weeks later he defected to the BNP.

In the 2007 council elections Tom Holmes again contested Nelson ward, Great Yarmouth, polling 22.9% despite his curfew order still being in place which prevented any weekend campaigning. Former mayoral candidate Rob Batten took 14.4% in Howdon ward, North Tyneside, while veteran executive member Derek Godfrey won 11.2% in a South Bedfordshire ward.

These were among the best NF results for a quarter of a century, but the fact remained that the NF had only been able to field nine candidates in the entire country. In Birmingham a near farcical situation saw three rival nationalist candidates in several wards with the NF taking on both the BNP and the short-lived 'New Nationalist Party' formed by ex-BNP Birmingham organiser Sharon Ebanks.

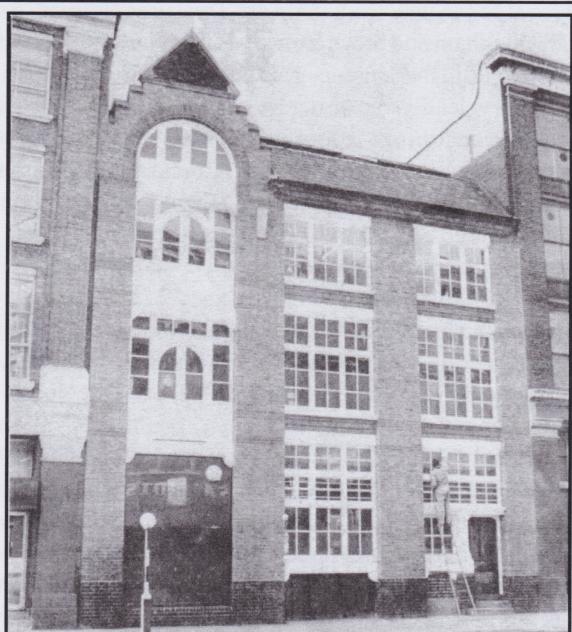
The Birmingham fiasco was indicative of the NF's biggest problem as it celebrated its 40th anniversary. While many of its remaining members were respected for their continued dedication in keeping the NF flame burning, even those nationalists who had become disillusioned with Nick Griffin's leadership of the BNP were not for the most part inspired to join the NF.

During 2007 the BNP suffered several damaging splits, beginning with a leadership challenge from former North West regional organiser Chris Jackson and ending with the resignation or expulsion of a large group of rebels led by Midlands councillor Sadie Graham. Virtually none of the rebels joined the NF, although Jackson supporter Richard Edmonds appeared as a guest speaker (alongside the present author) at the NF's 40th anniversary meeting.

At the 2008 local elections the NF managed only five candidates, four of which were kamikaze campaigns against the BNP in Birmingham, where results ranged from 1.0% to 1.5%. The only respectable



The National Front Remembrance Day march in 1980, just as a series of splits was beginning which destroyed the party. Thirty years on - can a new leadership team revive it? NF activists in the 1980 photo include future BNP member John Merritt (far left), future founder of Third Way and the Solidarity 'trade union' Patrick Harrington (third from left) and Blackpool NF organiser Alvin Hanson (second from right)



Excalibur House - the National Front headquarters building from 1978 to 1980. Located on Great Eastern Street, just north of the City of London, the building would now have been worth a fortune but was lost in legal disputes during 1980.

result outside London was achieved by Mark Nicholls with 11.4% in North Tyneside.

Far more encouraging were the NF votes in the London Assembly election, where two deposits were saved. Tess Culnane won 5.8% in Greenwich & Lewisham, Paul Winnett 5.7% in Bexley & Bromley, Ian Edward 4.6% in Ealing & Hillingdon, Andy Cripps 2.5% in South West London and Graham Kemp 1.3% in City & East (the one Assembly constituency where they faced BNP opposition). The results indicated that many London voters were attracted to racial nationalist policies irrespective of party label, not to some unique magic formula patented by Nick Griffin. While the BNP's achievement in electing Richard Barnbrook to the London Assembly overshadowed the NF's achievements, the evidence suggested that most BNP supporters were almost equally inclined to support the NF when no BNP candidate was available.

The inability of the NF to capitalise on its potential was exposed starkly in the autumn of 2007, when organisational failures led to the party failing to renew its registration with the Electoral Commission. This meant that for a short while the NF was barred from using its party name in elections, so Tom Holmes and Tess Culnane were each obliged to stand as independents in local by-elections, with a consequent decline in support. Mr Holmes polled only 6.3% in the same Great Yarmouth ward where he had previously achieved over 20% on two occasions under the NF label.

This embarrassment contributed to Tess Culnane's later decision to leave the NF and rejoin the BNP, although in the meantime she flew the flag for the NF at a parliamentary by-election in Haltemprice & Howden in July 2008, where she finished fourth of 26 candidates with 2.3%, ahead of a motley range of candidates including former Conservative MP Walter Sweeney, Miss Great Britain Gemma Garrett, and conspiracy theorist author David Icke.

By 2008 pressure was building inside the NF for an organisational shakeup. Curiously this began to resemble a micro-version of the NF's splits thirty years earlier, with the NF's veteran 21st century leadership including former Andrew Fountaine supporter Bernard Franklin and archetypal party loyalist Tom Holmes, who had stayed with the NF through the successive departures of Kingsley Read, Fountaine, Tyndall and Webster. Holmes had then joined the Flag Group in 1986 and stayed with the John McAuley faction who maintained the NF name when chairman Ian Anderson broke away to form the National Democrats in 1995.

At the end of 2008 prominent London activists Stuart Hollingdale, Bob James and Dave Hill joined the controversial Tony White from Leeds in forming a rebel faction calling for change in the National Front, but this soon faded into yet another session of paranoid online name-calling.

During 2009 divisions between the NF old guard and many of the party's younger organisers came to a head. West London activist Andy Cripps organised a new party website with Eddy Morrison, who had been readmitted to the NF after a split from the British Peoples Party which he had co-founded in 2005. Morrison brought a group of Yorkshire nationalist veterans with him into the NF, mostly based in Leeds and Bradford, while on the other side of the county a number of ex-BNP activists led by Nick Walsh had reformed Hull BNP following Tess Culnane's by-election campaign.

Simon Biggs in the North East and Keith Axon in Birmingham were among other former BNP figures who amounted to an increas-

ingly powerful block within the National Front, but the party's constitution seemed to exist only on paper. Unlike the BNP, the NF had always prided itself on internal democracy, with a two tier leadership. The NF Directorate was supposed to consist of the regional organisers plus six members directly elected by the broader party membership, and that Directorate was supposed to elect an Executive, with a Chairman and Deputy Chairman, to run the party.

In reality by mid-2009 the Directorate hardly ever met and the party's management structure had ceased to function effectively. On September 13th in Leeds a Directorate meeting, whose constitutional validity was later disputed, ousted Bernard Franklin as deputy chairman and removed his ally Derek Godfrey from the Executive. Tom Holmes (who like Derek Godfrey will be 79 this year) was retained as Chairman, with Ian Edward as Deputy Chairman. It was clear that the new Executive was strongly supported by Eddy Morrison and his Yorkshire associates who had recently rejoined the party.

Within days the NF old guard had begun to mobilise in opposition to these changes, and a factional split was stirred up online by assorted enemies of Morrison, most of whom were not even NF members. Holmes and Franklin were encouraged to take legal action against what was portrayed as an unconstitutional coup by "Tyndallites", and some malcontents even suggested that the present author had coordinated the changes to the NF structure as part of a long term plan to develop a united anti-Griffin nationalist party. In reality I have not been an NF member for several years.

In early December 2009 the new NF leadership accepted that Tom Holmes would refuse to continue as a figurehead chairman. Ian Edward was voted in as the new chairman, with Hartlepool activist and fellow ex-serviceman Jim Starkey as his deputy. The new directorate also includes two representatives of the NF's new growth area in Yorkshire: ex-BNP Harrogate organiser Tom Linden and Joe Rhodes from Bradford. Continuing from the old Executive but entirely loyal to the new leadership are Treasurer Norman Tomkinson from Birmingham and Steve Rowlands from Lewisham. Nick Walsh, previously Hull BNP organiser, is now NF national organiser.

With a new leadership structure and regular meetings and activities, the National Front is looking forward to its strongest general election campaign for many years. Around twenty parliamentary candidates are expected, including several in West London and two in Birmingham. The party will also be fielding local election candidates in areas such as Derby and Daventry who have defected from the NF.

Former NF chairman Nick Griffin has failed to capitalise on his European election victory and there is a strong possibility that the British National Party could face financial collapse due to Griffin's mismanagement. Were this to happen, could the National Front have a crucial role to play in the long overdue realignment of British nationalism? Perhaps the giants of the NF's past - the likes of A.K. Chesterton, Andrew Fountaine and John Tyndall - may yet see their political heirs achieve the united, determined and successful nationalist party which they struggled to build in their lifetimes.

This ten part history of the National Front's history since 1967 could still have another (and more optimistic) chapter.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



New National Front chairman Ian Edward (right) with Peter Rushton of *Heritage & Destiny*, who this month completes his ten-part NF history

Ernst Zündel free after seven years jail for thought crimes

On March 1st the Canadian-German publisher Ernst Zündel was released from Mannheim Prison after seven years incarceration in prisons across three countries. Despite having lived in Canada since the 1950s, where he had been a law abiding taxpayer and a successful graphic artist, Zündel was pursued by the Canadian, United States and German authorities because of his refusal to accept worldwide anti-German propaganda versions of history.

Zündel's first trial was in 1985 when a Canadian-Jewish lobby group instituted his prosecution for a peculiar offence known as "spreading false news", a crime which was later removed from the statute book as an unconstitutional restriction of free speech. His offence was to have distributed the pamphlet *Did Six Million Really Die?* by the British historian and former NF deputy chairman Richard Verrall (who used the pseudonym Richard Harwood).

In the eyes of his enemies, perhaps Zündel's greatest crime was the success of that first trial in embarrassing the historian Raul Hilberg, due to the persistent questioning of Zündel's attorney Doug Christie.

Hilberg, who died in 2007, was regarded as "the Pope of Holocaust history" after his three volume work *The Destruction of the European Jews*. If anyone was in a position to provide the court with an unequivocal refutation of "Holocaust denial", it was surely Hilberg.

Yet Hilberg was forced under cross-examination by Christie to admit to the court that he was not aware of any scientific report testifying to the existence of gas chambers, and that he could not provide specific detail of any order from Adolf Hitler for the mass murder of European Jewry. Reference to such an order in the first edition of Hilberg's book had to be rewritten, and Hilberg now believed that the "Holocaust" was "not so much a plan being carried out, but an incredible meeting of minds, a consensus mind reading by a far-flung bureaucracy."

Zündel's conviction in that first trial was quashed, and Hilberg refused to give evidence in the second trial in 1988. At the second trial the British historian David Irving testified in Zündel's defence, as did an American expert in execution technology Fred Leuchter, who was commissioned to produce the first scientific report on the alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Zündel was again convicted but again the conviction was overturned on appeal. Seven years after his first trial, the Supreme Court of Canada finally threw out the case against Zündel in 1992.

Having failed to silence Zündel through the courts, his enemies resorted to terrorism. In 1984 a pipe bomb exploded outside his garage, and in 1995 his Toronto home was extensively damaged by an arson attack. A parcel bomb was sent to Zündel's home a few weeks later.

No one was ever brought to court for these terrorist crimes, although the authorities established that the parcel bomb had been sent by the animal rights bomber David Barbarash. Evidence obtained by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police linked Barbarash and fellow terrorist Darren Thurston to militants in the UK. Investigators discovered blank student identity cards for British universities stored in a Vancouver locker by Thurston together with explosives manuals and bomb materials. In 1994 the "Justice Department", British arm of an animal rights terrorist group linked to Thurston, had sent a parcel bomb to the BNP bookshop in London, injuring bookshop worker Alf Waite. The man behind this campaign, Keith Mann, was never tried for the BNP bombing but served eleven years in prison for other offences. He is now official spokesman for the Animal Protection Party, a registered UK political party which plans to contest the 2010 general election.

Two militant Jewish activists, Meir Weinstein and Irv Rubin, were caught by police trying to break into Zündel's property, but were never prosecuted,

though Rubin was to die in prison in 2002 after being caught planning a bomb attack on a mosque in California.

Meanwhile Jewish lobbyists pressured the Canadian authorities to pursue new investigations against Zündel via the Canadian Human Rights Commission. At the start of 2000 Ernst Zündel married the German-American author Ingrid Rimland and moved to Tennessee, but in 2003 the U.S. authorities arrested him on technicalities relating to his visa. Two weeks after his arrest he was deported to Canada.

By this time Zündel no longer had permanent resident status in Canada, having been rejected twice for Canadian citizenship despite his decades as a Canadian taxpayer. In May 2003 two Canadian government ministers issued a "national security certificate" which enabled the court in Toronto to order Zündel's deportation without giving any evidence of the case against him. Under Canadian law as it then stood, Zündel had no right to challenge these "national security" grounds for his deportation.

He was duly deported to Germany in February 2005 and held in Mannheim prison until his trial two years later. In February 2007 he was sentenced to five years imprisonment for "public incitement", an offence which can be committed in Germany by any disputing of official "Holocaust history".

In the U.K. or the U.S. Zündel's conduct would not have involved any crime, but in Germany historical dissent is forbidden by law. A few weeks after

Zündel's conviction the same Mannheim court sentenced research chemist Germar Rudolf to two years and six months' imprisonment. The court ordered the destruction of Rudolf's book *Lectures on the Holocaust*.

While Zündel (like Rudolf) has now completed his sentence, he can hardly be said to be "free". His wife Ingrid is a U.S. citizen but cannot travel to Europe to be with her husband without risking arrest, due to her own work on the Zündel website. Meanwhile the Canadian government insists that Zündel will not be allowed to return to Canada. For the time being the U.S. authorities maintain that he is banned from their country for twenty years, though this is currently subject to appeal in the U.S. and international courts.

Nor can Germany itself be said to be a free country. Two of Zündel's lawyers, Sylvia Stoltz and Horst Mahler, were themselves tried and imprisoned for similar thought crime offences in 2008 and 2009. His Austrian attorney Dr Herbert Schaller (now 87) was on hand as Zündel was released to ensure that no further legal traps were sprung. The Austrian authorities have passed a law to prevent Dr Schaller from practising, but he is still allowed to represent his existing clients. On the very day of Zündel's release he secured a reduced sentence for one such client, the Austrian Gerd Honsik.

Young German activist Dirk Zimmerman received a nine month prison sentence after posting copies of Germar Rudolf's banned book to three public figures in his home town. In April 2010 the British Bishop Richard Williamson will face trial for his answers to a Swedish television interviewer who had asked him his views on the "Holocaust".

While the bishop can if he wishes remain safe from the tyranny of German "justice", due to the U.K. having no laws dictating approved versions of history, there are increasing numbers of European countries where such laws apply. Days after Zündel's release from prison the Hungarian Parliament passed a law which criminalised "Holocaust denial" by up to three years' imprisonment. In addition Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Israel, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Switzerland punish historical dissidents with fines or prison sentences of up to (in Austria's case) twenty years. In the very week of Zündel's release the Hungarian parliament passed a new law which reads: "Those who publicly

continued on page 7



Campaigners for European freedom celebrate the release of Ernst Zündel on 1st March 2010. (left to right) Richard Edmonds, former BNP national organiser and member of the BNP Advisory Council; Lady Michèle Renouf, producer of the DVD *Jailing Opinions* and the website www.birobidjan.co.uk; Peter Rushton, assistant editor of *Heritage and Destiny*; and Ernst Zündel, the Solzhenitsyn of Europe, who had just been released from seven years in various prisons for the crime of publishing an opinion!

American Renaissance Conference Proceeds Despite Far Left Threats

Despite unprecedented threats and intimidation, the 2010 *American Renaissance* conference took place in Northern Virginia as originally planned. Four hotels successively broke their contracts to hold the event—the last one just two days before the conference was to begin—so we sent out notices to registrants telling them there was to be no conference.

However, our supporters refused to let us cancel! So many people told us they were coming anyway that we put together what turned out to be a very successful last-minute program attended by 70 supporters. Now we are getting complaints from people who say they would have flown across the country if only they had known, but we did not even have a venue until the night before the meeting. There is a tremendous appetite for our people to gather, and hear straight talk about the crises our nation faces, and we were immensely heartened by the spirit of solidarity and commitment that galvanized this conference.

Three of the originally-scheduled speakers were on hand: Sam Dickson, Louis March, and I. The others had changed their plans, but we had first-rate stand-ins: Attorney Joe Sibley, Canadian activist Paul Fromm, and BNP candidate for Parliament Matthew Tait.

I opened the conference with an account of the unprecedented lengths “anti-racists” went to shut down our meeting. A partial account is available here, but this does not include the pressure put on the Capitol Skyline hotel, the fourth and last hotel to cancel. We had heard that the Capitol Skyline stands firm in the face of people who try to push them around, and we explained in every detail the bullying and the death threats that had led the other hotels to cancel. They said they were happy to get the business. We drew up a contact on Tuesday, February 16—just three days before the conference was to begin—and put out the word that the conference was back on.

Our opponents, mobilized after the pressure they had put on other hotels, struck quickly. They flooded the Capitol Skyline with hostile calls. Someone came onto the property and shoved lurid pamphlets under guest-room doors. A hotel official told us people were pressuring their suppliers to say they would take away their business if the hotel offered us a forum. He added that he had heard that a high-school class was going to come out to protest and leaflet the hotel. Zealots harassed the hotel’s owners, and threatened to march on the hotel during the conference. We have heard that there were death threats.

The Capitol Skyline held out for about 24 hours before it capitulated. It was 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th, and we again had no venue for a conference that was 47 hours away. So much for freedom of speech and assembly in the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. Our supporters refused to stay home despite our cancellation notice, so here we were despite it all.

I then went on to speak on my original conference subject, “What Is at Stake for Our People.” I recalled Sam Francis’s words from the first *AR* conference in 1994 that got him fired from the *Washington Times*: “The civilization that we as whites created in Europe and America could not have developed apart from the genetic endowments of the creating people. . . .” I also recalled that I had said the same thing more prosaically: “We have the right to be us, and only we can be us.”

I noted that every one of us in that room had a deep love for that great flowing river which is the genetic and cultural heritage of Europe, and that we all believed that river should and would flow on forever. I pointed out that my generation, which grew up in the 1950s, had inherited a good country but that just in my lifetime, we had put in motion forces that are destroying it. I said that perhaps never in human history had a single generation done so

much damage to a country that had not even suffered occupation by invaders or natural disasters such as famine or pestilence. Indeed, my generation has presided over the dismantling of a once-great country in a time of great scientific and economic advance.

I concluded, however, that our movement has made much progress in the 20 years I have been publishing *American Renaissance*. I spoke of my admiration for the large number of people who now openly support a thoughtful form of racial consciousness, and expressed my faith in the young men and women who will take up the struggle when my generation—the one with so much to answer for—has been put out to pasture.

The next speaker was former Army Ranger and Harvard Law School graduate, Joe Sibley. He spoke of how he came to understand the racial forces at work in our country, and of the commitment he feels to our people and culture. He outlined provocative strategies for advancing our cause and spreading the message to yet more potential supporters.

The final speaker of the morning was Matthew Tait, who is a parliamentary candidate for the British National Party, running for the Milton Keynes SW seat. He spoke of the recent very encouraging electoral successes of the party: Richard Barnbrook’s seat on the London Assembly and party leader Nick Griffin’s and Andrew Brons’s great victories in the election for the Euro-parliament.

Mr. Tait discussed in some detail the legal harassment the party has faced over its constitution, which has until now limited membership to “indigenous Caucasians.”

There are many organizations in Britain exclusively for blacks or Asians, but whites are not allowed to associate only with themselves. The constitution has now been amended, but it is not yet certain whether the new language will withstand court scrutiny.

Mr. Tait also described the prospects and challenges that face the unprecedentedly large slate of BNP candidates running for Parliament. Chairman Nick Griffin, who is campaigning in the promising constituency of Barking, has the best chances, but it will be an uphill battle. In any case, the elections will be another first-rate opportunity to tell more patriotic Britons that there is a party that still speaks for them.

After a delicious buffet lunch, the conference resumed with a talk by business consultant and former Capitol Hill aide, Louis March. He recounted the great accomplishments of our people and emphasized the tragedy that will befall us if we do not work to save our heritage. He decried the heedless liberalism that is reducing whites to a minority, and issued a resounding call for continued commitment and action.

Long-term Canadian activist Paul Fromm then spoke about the challenges to free speech in his country. He recounted the absurd legalisms used to persecute a host of dissidents, some of whom have been thrown in prison for expressing their views. Mr. Fromm described the astonishing travails and humiliations of several entirely ordinary Canadians who were caught up in legal processes that seem deliberately unfair. He painted a picture of a system of kangaroo commissions that would be unthinkable in the United States. He noted that some of the most egregious laws have been overturned—even if on very narrow grounds—but that obstacles to free speech remain formidable.

As he always does, Sam Dickson, the Atlanta lawyer, closed the conference. His theme this year was “knowing who you are.” He described the ludicrous, spiteful image our opponents have of us and laughed at their alleged ability to read our minds. People at the Southern Poverty Law Center, for example, claim to know that we are “haters” and to understand our motives better than we do ourselves. He gave one hilarious example after another of



Speakers at the 2010 *American Renaissance* Conference included (left to right): Atlanta lawyer and veteran racial activist Sam Dickson; Paul Fromm of the Canadian Association for Free Expression; BNP candidate and New Right regular Matthew Tait; AR chairman Jared Taylor; New Jersey nationalist attorney Joe Sibley; and former Capitol Hill aide Louis March

the "links" by which our presumed wickednesses are proven. He affirmed the nobility and goodness of our cause, and urged us to love the comrades with whom we march in this great struggle.

Mr. Dickson also elaborated a theory of how schizophrenia on race contributes to the rise of white sociopaths to elite positions. He argued that unlike non-whites, who need not strike foolish poses about race—who are free to make healthy demands in the names of their people—prominent whites are so accustomed to lying about the most basic aspects of society that only the most practiced liars ever rise to positions of power. Mr. Dickson's invariable combination of wit and inspiration was a fitting end to an embattled conference.

Something that the events surrounding this weekend have made clear is that our media elites are utterly untroubled when racial dissidents face the extraordinary levels of harassment that caused so many cancellations. On February 15, we issued a press release outlining the outrageous behavior of our opponents, and urged several hundred radio talk show hosts to invite me on their programs to discuss what our experience says about the rights to free speech an assembly. We were met with almost total silence. This may change, but for now we have uncovered a total lack of principle. Editors and reporters who would have shrieked with outrage had a liberal or non-white group been treated as we were treated, have shown their true colors: They believe in freedom of speech only for those with whom they agree.

This experience has left us with twice the resolve we had before, and *AR* will study its options for future conferences. Conferences are central to the mission of *American Renaissance*, and we will hold them against all odds. The 2010 conference has also brought home to us the passionate commitment of our supporters, who refused to let us cancel this conference and who insisted that we host them for a wonderful weekend of honesty, inspiration, and camaraderie. We look forward to seeing you all next time.

Jared Taylor, Oakton, Virginia

Editor's Note: This article was reprinted from American Renaissance (AR) magazine (PO Box 527, Oakton, VA 22124, USA - www.amren.com) to whom we give acknowledgement. British/European readers can get a one year subscription to AR (sent Air-Mail) for only \$40.00.

Regular H&D readers will know that we very rarely reprint articles from other publications, however on this occasion we feel well justified in doing so for two reasons.

Firstly, H&D has covered and reported on every AR conference since we started publication in 1999. Either myself, Peter Rushton or an H&D supporter has been at every one of these conferences, so we were on site to give an inside report - until this one! Having nobody on the inside this year we are having to use Jared Taylor's report of the conference and the weeks leading up to it.

Secondly, and maybe more importantly, we needed a detailed report as this was the first AR conference that the far-left (almost) got completely cancelled. As you will have read in Mr Taylor's report, the main conference was in fact cancelled due to the Reds putting pressure on the hotels that were going to host the event. I thought the conference had been cancelled altogether, after receiving an email from AR staffer Stephen Webster stating that it had.

However, I should have known better! As a couple of days later I received another email from H&D's American editor Martin Kerr, informing me that a conference had in fact taken place, with three of the originally-scheduled speakers on hand: Sam Dickson, Louis March, and Jared Taylor.

Neither of the two originally-scheduled BNP speakers - Nick Griffin and Arthur Kemp (who was strangely dropped as a speaker a month or so beforehand) - were in attendance, nor their band of minders/groupies who at the previous AR conference were very unkindly referred to as "The BNP freak show" by a group of very politically incorrect New Yorkers!

So a big 'well done' to Jared Taylor and his staff for managing to hold a conference - be it a much smaller one than we were all used to - in the face of so much pressure from the Liberal-Left. Of course nationalists this side of the pond have faced this very same pressure for over forty years now when trying to hold similar events. Unlike AR, we have had to lie to hotel owners as to who we really are, and then tell our supporters to meet at redirection points away from the venue itself, or we just would not have been able to host such events.

America now seems to be going down the same road as Europe. The democratic right of racial-nationalists to hold meetings and conferences without hassle from the far-left has now gone. The 'Land of the Free and Home of the Brave' is sadly no more.



British historian David Irving (above left) has himself been a victim of Europe's repressive laws, serving thirteen months in an Austrian prison in 2006. He is shown here at an earlier trial in Munich in 1993 with lawyers Hajo Herrmann (centre) - a recipient of one of the highest German honours, the Knight's Cross with Oak Leaves and Swords, and Dr Herbert Schaller, the Army veteran who at the age of 87 is still defending clients.

hurt the dignity of a victim of the Holocaust by denying or questioning the Holocaust itself, or claim it is insignificant, infringe the law and can be punished by a prison sentence of up to three years."

Yet the Anglo-Jewish journalist Adam Lebor, who is based in Budapest, warned *Jewish Chronicle* readers that the strategy of criminalising "holocaust denial" may backfire. This concern seems to have three components:

- 'Holocaust denial' laws may be abused as a political football, in the case of Hungary to try to damage the nationalist party Jobbik. Once the issue is openly seen as politically motivated, it devalues the 'Holocaust' brand name.
- Reciprocal demands are starting to be made in Eastern Europe for anti-revisionist laws to apply also to anyone who "denies" Communist crimes. Given the disproportionate number of Jews alleged to have committed such crimes, this raises complications and inevitably leads to just the "relativising" of the "Holocaust" that the laws sought to prevent.
- The general public (especially in Eastern Europe) may begin to see those imprisoned under anti-revisionist laws as martyrs - far from silencing the most dangerous opponents of the New World Order, such laws might give them a platform.

While David Irving's position on the 'Holocaust' is distinct from most revisionists, he has been a target of both legal and illegal attempts to silence him. On his U.S. tour last autumn Irving was targeted by the usual threats and disruption, which this time included the hacking of his email accounts and vandalism of his website. Masked "anti-fascists" attacked one meeting at a Chicago restaurant, smashing glasses and furniture. Unusually five of these thugs were caught red-handed by the police, and were expected to face prison sentences, especially since one of them had only recently been released from a previous sentence for computer hacking and credit card fraud.

Yet when their case came up at the end of March the "anti-fascist" gang was able to strike a plea bargain resulting in negligible sentences of between five and thirty days community service. Had they been (for example) Muslims attacking a Jewish meeting they would very likely be locked up in Guantanamo by now, but the American justice system seems to regard David Irving and those attending his meetings as almost legitimate targets for violent assault.

Ernst Zündel returns to a Europe which is facing new efforts to manipulate "Holocaust" history to justify another potential war, this time against Iran. This indefatigable battler for truth and freedom has new allies who will stand together to restore our traditional values of respect for source critical enquiry. Allies such as Gilad Atzmon, the Israeli-born jazz musician who issued this international rallying call: "Holocaust religion robs humanity of its humanism. For the sake of peace and future generations, the holocaust must be stripped of its exceptional status immediately. It must be subjected to thorough historical scrutiny. Truth and truth seeking is an elementary human experience. It must prevail."

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Visit David Irving's site at www.fpp.co.uk, Ernst Zündel's site at www.zundelsite.org, and my site at www.jailingopinions.com



Book Review: *The Defence of the Realm - the Authorized History of MI5* - by Christopher Andrew

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When British politicians pay their standard pilgrimage to Yad Vashem, the Jerusalem centre for the new religion of Holocaustianity, few if any are likely to take a small detour across Mount Herzl to the cemetery where Israel honours its national heroes. There they would find the grave of Theodor Herzl himself, founder of the Zionist movement whose international campaign led to the creation of the Israeli state in 1948. Also interred in a place of honour close to Herzl are the remains of two terrorist gunmen who were hanged by the British authorities in 1945 for murdering Lord Moyne, the British Minister for the Middle East, and his young driver, Lance-Corporal Fuller. The two killers - Eliyahu Bet-Zuri and Eliyahu Hakim - were members of the Stern Gang, which was engaged in a terrorist campaign across the Middle East and Europe against British targets.

Many Britons under thirty will associate the UK Security Service MI5 with the "war" against Islamist terrorism. Those slightly older will remember the thirty year war against IRA terrorism, and the forty year Cold War against the Soviet Union, when MI5's task was to counter communist subversion and catch KGB spies, including several within its own ranks. The very oldest and those with a historical bent will recall MI5's role in the two European civil wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45. Yet until reading *The Defence of the Realm*, this immensely detailed new authorized history of MI5, few would know the full extent of the war between the British state and militant Zionism, which became the main concern of the Security Service for about three years after the defeat of National Socialist Germany in 1945.

About twenty of the thousand pages in *The Defence of the Realm* are devoted to MI5's once secret part in this war. As well as reviewing other aspects of the book, this article will draw on additional research triggered by its revelations, and on the recent work of the Jewish historian David Cesarani in *Major Farran's Hat: Murder, scandal and Britain's war against Jewish Terrorism, 1945-1948* (Heinemann, 2009).

Prof. Christopher Andrew is the doyen of British intelligence historians, based for most of his career at Cambridge University, where he is Professor of Modern and Contemporary History, President of Corpus Christi College, and convenor of regular seminars which bring together academic historians with retired and serving members of various intelligence services. His new book is the product of six years research in the archives of the Security Service (MI5) to which Prof. Andrew was granted unprecedented access.

As one would expect from a historian of this calibre, there are numerous previously unmined nuggets of information and startling insights. But there are (perhaps unavoidably) omissions, including some areas likely to be of particular interest to *Heritage and Destiny* readers.

A substantial part of MI5's work during the 20th century was directed to "defending the realm" against the perceived political extremes of right and left, but aside from a thirty page chapter on the 1930s "fascist threat" Prof. Andrew's attention focuses on MI5's approach to the political left, principally the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) and its surrogates. The National Front and British National Party are mentioned in just a single paragraph, relating to the mainland activities of Ulster loyalists (see my article 'No Surrender?' in *H&D* 39).

MI5 reported that both the UDA and the UVF significantly stepped up their mainland recruitment between 1985 and 1988, and that the UDA had "attracted members of the skinhead movement of the extreme right". The MI5 report maintained, however, that "at leadership level, there is mutual suspicion" between loyalist groups and the NF.

This may well have been true by 1988, but of course by then there was "mutual suspicion" within the NF leadership itself! I suspect the author knows little about the postwar British racial nationalist movement, and MI5 will have been unwilling to divulge information about any continuing operations, some of which will doubtless involve one of the most militant advocates of political violence in the 1980s NF: today's BNP leader Nick Griffin.

Nor does Prof. Andrew go into much detail about MI5's other operations relating to the UDA and UVF. By contrast there is a detailed and convincing account of 'Operation Flavius', which successfully prevented an IRA terrorist

attack in 1988 on British forces garrisoned in Gibraltar. The fact that the three IRA terrorists involved were shot dead rather than arrested gave rise to much criticism, notably in ITV's *World in Action* documentary 'Death on the Rock', which made much of the fact that the terrorists had been unarmed when they were killed and that their car did not contain a bomb. The implication was that Operation Flavius should be regarded as part of a discreditable "shoot to kill" policy rather than a model counter-terrorist operation.

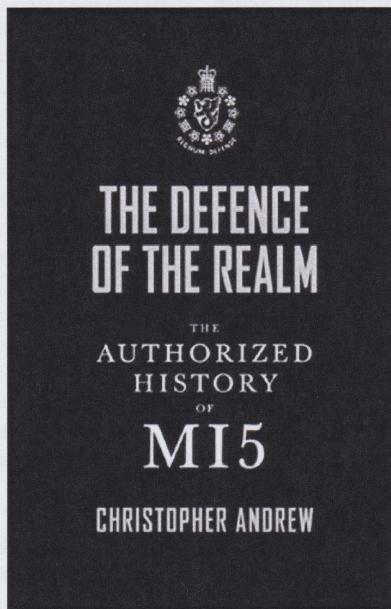
This book makes clear that the IRA team had intended to detonate a massive car bomb during the changing of the guard, which would have killed up to fifty British servicemen and many civilians during Gibraltar's morning rush hour. Had the terrorists been arrested before proceeding with their plot, they could only have been charged with minor offences, but MI5 knew that they included the IRA's "most effective and experienced bomb-maker", Sean Savage, as well as a hitman responsible for up to twenty-six murders, Danny McCann.

Due to delays and difficulties in identifying Savage as he entered Gibraltar, the MI5 team had good reason to believe that he and his colleagues were armed and able to detonate a nearby car bomb before undercover SAS men shot them dead. A fourth member of the IRA's Gibraltar team, Siobhan O'Hanlon, had been withdrawn after spotting Spanish surveillance. She was the right-hand woman to Sinn Fein leader Gerry Adams, and later accompanied Adams to the organisation's first meeting at Downing Street with Tony Blair in 1997. She remained a senior Sinn Fein official until her death from cancer in 2006, and was never charged in relation to the Gibraltar bomb plot.

A theme running through this book is the historic shift of emphasis within MI5 from counter-espionage to counter-terrorism. A formal "counter-terrorism" section of MI5 has only existed since a reorganisation in 1976, and the fight against IRA terrorism was historically led by the Special Branches of the Metropolitan Police and the RUC. But for a few years immediately after the Second World War the fight against Middle Eastern terrorism was indeed MI5's number one priority, of greater immediate concern than even the re-emerging Soviet espionage threat.

The specific terrorist threat was from Zionist Jews who were fighting a brutal war in Palestine and using their international network to extend their terrorist war against British policy as far as the streets of London. The largest Zionist terror group Irgun, led by future Israeli Prime Minister and Nobel Peace Prize winner Menachem Begin, launched a bomb attack on the British headquarters at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem in July 1946 resulting in 91 deaths, including five MI5 staff. Earlier that year MI5 had already received information that the Irgun and the smaller Stern Gang - led by another future Israeli Prime Minister, Yitzhak Shamir - were "training their members for the purpose of proceeding to England to assassinate members of His Majesty's Government".

The Stern Gang proudly described itself as a terrorist organisation, one of the last groups in the world to do so. On 6th November 1944, while British forces were engaged in heavy fighting on the Belgian-German border, two Stern Gang operatives had murdered Lord Moyne and his driver Lance Corporal Fuller outside the British Minister's Cairo residence.





(left to right) Sidney Stanley was seen as the archetypal 1940s spiv, and was at the centre of a bribery scandal which forced the first ever resignation of a British government minister for corruption. Newly released documents confirm that Stanley was an agent for the Zionist terrorist Irgun. Manny Shinwell, the Jewish Labour MP and Secretary of State for War, survived the scandal despite his own links to the Irgun spy ring. Stanley's brother Marcus Wulkan is seen here celebrating with Rabbi Dr Abba Hillel Silver, the representative of the Jewish Agency, after the United Nations approved the partition of Palestine in November 1947.

A few weeks after the King David Hotel atrocity, MI5 reported that Stern Gang terrorists were planning to kill the British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin. Then in October 1946 the Irgun exploded a huge bomb at the British Embassy in Rome which destroyed the central section of the building and killed two passing Italian civilians. The Stern Gang proceeded to pioneer the terrorist letter bomb in 1947, taking their war to the streets of London. On 7th March 1947 a Stern Gang bomb wrecked the British Colonies Club just off Trafalgar Square, across the street from the National Gallery. The club was a welfare organisation for colonial troops, six of whom were injured by the bomb, which also shattered the windows of the nearby church of St Martin in the Fields. In line with deliberate official deception policy at the time, press reports described this as a gas explosion, but in fact a Stern Gang bomb had been smuggled into the club by Robert Misrahi, a young French Jew of Turkish origin who had been the star pupil of the legendary Parisian philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre at the Lycée Condorcet.

MI5 failed to capture Misrahi, but information supplied to the French authorities led to his arrest a few weeks later. Along with fellow student Jacques Martinski, Misrahi was charged with hiding a cache of explosives for the Stern Gang, but Sartre sprang to his defence, telling the Paris trial in February 1948 that Misrahi was a "veritable defender of liberty" based on "the same pure convictions that we ourselves, Free French, prevailed upon in combating the Nazi occupier." Sartre later added: "I consider it the non-Jew's duty to help the Jews and the Palestinian cause," by which of course he meant the Zionist cause of creating a Jewish state in Palestine.

At the outbreak of the Six-Day War in 1967 Misrahi, by then a professor at the Sorbonne, signed a petition of prominent intellectuals in support of Israel, alongside Sartre, Picasso, and the historian Pierre Vidal-Naquet, who organised a pro-Israeli rally at which Misrahi spoke with Claude Lanzmann, director of the nine hour film *Shoah*. Now 84, Misrahi is revered as one of the world's leading experts on the philosophy of Spinoza, and is the Sorbonne's Emeritus Professor of Ethical Philosophy. In 2002 he provoked new controversy with an article in the Paris magazine *Charlie Hebdo* praising the Islamophobic author Oriana Falacci. Who will now dare to challenge Prof. Misrahi's previous life as a 21 year old terrorist bomber in the heart of London? Misrahi's career (like that of Siobhan O'Hanlon) is a classic example of MI5 being unable to bring its main targets to justice, since it cannot always disclose its sources to a court. It is therefore unfortunate that even Prof. Andrew omits Misrahi's identity from his otherwise comprehensive book.

A few weeks after Misrahi's Trafalgar Square attack, his fellow French Stern Gang member Betty Knut (alias Elizabeth Lazarus) smuggled twenty-four sticks of explosive into London and used a Victoria hotel room to assemble them into a bomb. Exploiting the foolish gallantry of British security guards at the Colonial Office in Whitehall, she claimed an urgent need to use the bathroom, where she fixed the bomb to a lavatory seat. London was seconds away from an atrocity on the scale of the King David Hotel, which was only prevented by a faulty timer and a Colonial Office cleaner. The bomb was set to explode minutes after being planted, triggered by a crude timing device, but the hand on the timer stuck to the clock's glass face. When a cleaning lady inadvertently unwrapped the bomb and ripped out the electric wires, it still failed to explode.

(Like many of the most fanatical Zionists, Knut's own Jewish credentials were questionable. Her mother - a Russian aristocrat, daughter of the composer Scriabin and niece of Stalin's foreign minister Molotov - had converted to Judaism after marrying a Jewish poet.)

Like Misrahi, Knut escaped British justice but was arrested at the Belgian-French border on 2nd June 1947 along with the Stern Gang's European commander Yaakov Eliav. They received derisory sentences of twelve months and eight months respectively, despite having been caught with dozens of letter bombs and supplies of plastic explosive. By the time of his arrest Eliav and his agents had already dispatched twenty-one letter bombs to British political targets including Foreign Secretary Bevin and Prime Minister Attlee. The bombs were either intercepted or failed to explode.

Meanwhile the Irgun had flown an assassin secretly into England where he joined forces with future Israeli President Ezer Weizman in a plan to assassinate Gen. Sir Evelyn Barker, commander of British forces in Palestine, by planting a bomb outside his home. Weizman seems to have been warned off by police, in line with MI5 policy, which aimed at continuing surveillance of Zionist activities rather than rounding up individual terrorists.

During the summer of 1947 MI5 monitored a group of Irgun and Stern Gang agents in London involving the leading Zionist Samuel Landman, who had been personal secretary to Chaim Weizmann and Secretary of the World Zionist Organisation. Landman worked through two Jewish businessmen in London, Leo Bella and Harry Isaac Presman, who were obtaining explosives and coordinating the terrorist campaign. Their Irgun colleagues in Palestine continued to carry out atrocities such as the kidnap and murder of British sergeants Paice and Martin, and in May 1948 a Stern Gang letter bomb was sent to the family home of the SAS war hero Maj. Roy Farran in Codsall, Wolverhampton, killing his young brother Rex.

Since the summer of 1947 MI5 had been intercepting the correspondence and telephone calls of Landman, Bella and Presman. They discovered shocking evidence that this terrorist cell had also been acting as a Zionist political intelligence unit, and via a shady businessman named Sidney Stanley had developed a sympathetic contact inside the Labour cabinet - none other than the Secretary of State for War, Emmanuel 'Manny' Shinwell. (The War Office was the British equivalent of the Pentagon, until it was reorganised as the Ministry of Defence in 1964.)

Prof. Andrew publicly identifies Sidney Stanley (who has previously been portrayed by historians as the archetypal 1940s 'spiv') as an Irgun agent, but even Prof. Andrew underplays the full extent of the Zionist espionage ring in which Stanley was a principal figure. Several requests for the release of previously secret MI5 files have been made while I was working on this review, and some documents were released at the start of March 2010.

Contrary to all constitutional propriety, Shinwell had been undermining his own government's policy by meeting privately during the autumn of 1947 with Zionist agents including: Sidney Stanley; Cyril Ross, a wealthy furrier who controlled Zionist intelligence operations in Britain; Prof. Selig Brodetsky, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews; and Maurice Rosetti, chief spokesman for the Jewish Agency. The head of MI5's counter-espionage division J.C. Robertson, and a senior officer directing anti-Zionist operations Nell Riddell, wrote a series of top secret reports about Shinwell and there were

anxious consultations with Bernard Hill, MI5's newly appointed legal adviser and Sir Eric Speed, the top civil servant at the War Office.

It became apparent to MI5 that (despite warnings from Sir Eric) Shinwell had continued to have regular meetings and telephone discussions with Stanley and Ross. Stanley had arranged a job at Ross's fur company for Shinwell's son Ernie, who had left the army the previous year. MI5 (and later the FBI and several other agencies) took a close interest in Ernie, who was suspected of acting as a conduit for the leaking of secrets to the Israelis from his father.

MI5 officer Guy Poston was told by Riddell at the end of December 1947: "It is not desirable to make any enquiries about S. Stanley at this stage. We are on delicate ground here." On 10th December 1948 MI5's director-general Sir Percy Sillitoe was personally informed by Sir Stewart Menzies, chief of the sister service MI6, that his secret sources alleged Shinwell was involved with a Zionist plot to smuggle weapons into Palestine. This MI6 intelligence suggested that the London end of the operation involved Sidney Stanley and Cyril Ross as well as Israel Moses Sieff (later Lord Sieff, chairman of Marks & Spencer) and Isaac Wolfson (chairman of the giant mail order firm Great Universal Stores). They "had been very worried" by the official investigation of Stanley during 1948 which led to the Lynskey Tribunal's investigation of government corruption - in particular that this might expose Shinwell, "who has supplied them with information which had enabled them to purchase large quantities of arms and has also acted as a channel of other valuable information."

They needn't have worried. The Tribunal paid no attention at all to Shinwell, and instead concentrated on a more minor figure, junior trade minister John Belcher who became the first British government minister to be forced to resign by corruption allegations.

The Zionist "fifth column" in London seems to have been far more successful than anything established by national socialist Germany or fascist Italy during or before the 1939-45 war. Jack Curry, the senior MI5 officer reporting on German and Italian agents and sympathisers in Britain, concluded that most of these agents had been mercenaries who supplied "information of no importance in order to extract the maximum of reward for the minimum of effort." Far from seeing Adolf Hitler's rise to power as a threat to British interests, MI5's initial response in March 1933 was to despatch its Soviet specialist Guy Liddell to Berlin to liaise with the German political police (about to be renamed Gestapo). Liddell gathered information from his German colleagues' capture of communist files, and added a paragraph explaining the background to the national socialist hostility to Jews. It is worth noting that this official MI5 report would probably contravene both German and English law if Liddell were to write these words today:



Guy Burgess (left) was recruited by the KGB from Cambridge University in 1934 and instructed to disguise his previous Communist affiliation via a homosexual affair with a pro-fascist Conservative MP. He later worked for MI6, MI5 and the Rothschild family. Other members of the 'Cambridge Ring' of KGB spies were (right, clockwise from top) Sir Anthony Blunt, the leading British art historian, was brought into MI5 in 1939 by his close friend Victor Rothschild and recruited Burgess to MI5 in 1940; Donald Maclean, son of the leading Liberal MP Sir Donald Maclean, obtained Anglo-American nuclear secrets in the 1940s from his position at the British Embassy in Washington; John Cairncross joined the Foreign Office and later worked with MI6 and the Bletchley Park codebreakers, where he obtained intelligence which allowed the Russians to win the Battle of Kursk; Kim Philby, the first of the KGB's Cambridge recruits, went on to edit the journal of the pro-Hitler Anglo-German Fellowship before being recruited to MI6, where he became head of the service's liaison with the CIA.



Melita Norwood, one of the most successful Soviet spies to evade MI5 surveillance, survived to campaign against the BNP in the 1990s.

"There have undoubtedly been some very serious cases of corruption in Government institutions where the Jews had a firm foothold. For the last ten years it has been extremely noticeable that access to the chief of any department was only possible through the intermediary of a Jew. It was the Jew who did most of the talking and in whose hands the working out of any scheme was ultimately left."

Needless to say, a large part of *Defence of the Realm* concerns MI5's secret war against Soviet subversion. Prof. Andrew reveals that the best known KGB success - recruitment of an elite ring of spies among 1930s Cambridge graduates - was based on a deliberate Oxbridge strategy directed by KGB officer Arnold Deutsch, previously an academic in Vienna. Deutsch explained to his KGB superiors that he would cultivate potential high-fliers who would be instructed to pull out of overt Communist activity in preparation for infiltrating the establishment:

"Given that the Communist movement in these universities is on a mass scale and that there is a constant turnover of students, it follows that individual Communists whom we pluck out of the Party will pass unnoticed, both by the Party itself and by the outside world. People forget about them. And if at some time they do remember that they were once Communists, this will be put down to a passing fancy of youth, especially as those concerned are scions of the bourgeoisie. It is up to us to give the individual recruit a new [non-Communist] political personality."

This greatest ever KGB recruiter travelled openly to London with the financial support of his millionaire cousin Oscar Deutsch, owner of the Odeon cinema chain. Cambridge rather than Oxford became the main arena for KGB recruitment, largely because of the initial success during the summer of 1934 in recruiting Kim Philby via Philby's new wife, Viennese Jewish communist Litzl Friedmann. Within weeks Philby had recruited two recent Cambridge graduates, Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess. In 1937 the Cambridge Ring was completed with the recruitment of art historian Anthony Blunt and one of his former pupils John Cairncross, who had recently finished top in the Foreign Office entrance examination.

In addition to the Cambridge Five, who operated unsuspected at the highest levels of the British establishment until 1951, the KGB secured a stream of secret documents stolen on a regular basis from the British Embassy in Rome, as well as succeeding in recruiting several Foreign Office cipher clerks during the 1930s.

MI5 had some success however through the interception of Comintern radio transmissions, and ran a successful agent of its own inside the Communist Party of Great Britain. Miss Olga Gray became a secretary for various Communist fronts, and a trusted aide to the Party's British leaders until 1938, when her evidence helped to break an important spy ring at the Woolwich Arsenal which had provided defence technology secrets to the Russians.

Several members of the Woolwich Arsenal spy ring were rounded up and imprisoned in March 1938, but amazingly MI5 failed to recognise the importance of one of those implicated, the active Communist Melita Norwood. She went on to secure positions with access to sensitive information on the British nuclear weapons project and was unsuspected until long after her retirement. In 1979 Norwood paid a visit to Moscow, where she was presented with the Order of the Red Banner in recognition of her decades of service to the Soviet cause. In the 1990s she was an active campaigner against the BNP, whose bookshop and headquarters in Welling was close to her home in Bexleyheath. She died in 2005, aged 93.

Communist activity in the trade unions and the Labour Party was under regular MI5 surveillance, often assisted by anti-communist Labour factions. In 1961 the senior Labour MP Patrick Gordon Walker, acting in conjunction with Labour leader Hugh Gaitskell, met with MI5's deputy director general Graham Mitchell and gave him a list of sixteen Labour MPs whom the party leadership suspected of being secret communists. Ironically the top name on the list, Will Owen, had not been under MI5 suspicion but did indeed later turn out to have been a communist agent for the Czech intelligence service. Another Czech asset was Arthur Bax, the chief press officer at Labour Party headquarters.

Other MPs on the Labour leadership's own list of suspected secret communists (printed here by Prof. Andrew) included John Mendelson, Leo Abse, Frank Allaun, Tom Driberg, Stephen Swingler, Leslie Plummer, Barnet Stross and Sidney Silverman. Several of these were enemies of Gaitskell but friends of his successor Harold Wilson, who was regarded with suspicion by many in MI5. Wilson had been President of the Board of Trade during the Lynskey Tribunal which led to the resignation of one of his junior ministers, and MI5 was aware of a culture of corruption surrounding several of his closest associates, including four Jewish businessmen whom he later honoured: Lord (Joseph) Kagan, Lord (Rudy) Sternberg, Lord (Harry) Kissin and Sir Eric Miller.

The three peers had all been involved in developing British trade with the Soviet bloc at a time when - however beneficial to the British economy - such trade links were seen by MI5 as a cover for KGB operations. The irony is that the reverse was often perceived in Moscow, and from the vantage point of the 21st century it seems likely that many of these international wheeler-dealers were committed Zionists, gaining advantage from playing off East against West. There is no doubt at all that Sir Eric Miller, a London property tycoon, was as a young man part of the secret Zionist operations in the 1940s, organised by Landman, which helped arm the fledgling Jewish state. Miller became best known as the flamboyant chairman of Fulham Football Club, but he was well known to MI5 for his generosity to prominent politicians. While mainly linked to Labour, he also employed the son of Conservative Home Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald Maudling, whose alcoholism was exploited by several corrupt businessmen.

Prof. Andrew dismisses talk of a plot against Harold Wilson by MI5 officers, though intriguingly he mentions that MI5 was monitoring subversive far right activity by George Young, a former deputy chief of its sister service MI6. Too late for inclusion in this book, the eminent QC Sir Desmond de Silva revealed in *The Times* last August that incriminating papers documenting a financial link between Sir Eric Miller and Wilson had been stolen from Wilson's office before the October 1974 general election. Sir Desmond was approached by Maurice Oldfield, the chief of MI6, to take on the defence of the burglars when they were charged in March 1976. This would have allowed him to refer to the Miller-Wilson documents in open court, and would have allowed the press to report the story. Wilson resigned as prime minister within days of Sir Desmond taking the case, before any court proceedings could begin.

On Yom Kippur the following year Sir Eric Miller was found shot dead in the garden of his London home in Little Boltons, Chelsea. His death was ruled a suicide, though rumours abounded of his connections to Israeli interests and international organised crime. Rabbi Maurice Unterman told mourners at Miller's funeral: "I know that he gave to Israel through his friendship with some of its top leaders his unflagging, untiring efforts to promote Israel's ingenuity in the manufacture of aircraft beyond Israel's borders. I will, and can, say no more."

Though critics of Zionism now routinely find themselves dismissed as "antisemitic" cranks or conspiracy theorists, Prof. Andrew's book reveals that the Security Service after 1945 had no doubts. Whereas MI5 in wartime had employed Victor Rothschild himself, the postwar service instituted a ban on recruiting Jews, since there might be a conflict of loyalty to both Britain and Israel. An MI5 document from 1949 refers to a Joint Intelligence Committee "request for information concerning Jews who have in the past had access to secret and confidential matter", suggesting that the Liversidge case and the suspicions surrounding Defence Minister Shinwell were part of broader MI5 concerns about the loyalties of Anglo-Jewry.

We have come a long way in the intervening sixty years. It is a matter for future historians to decide whether we have liberated ourselves from anti-semitic prejudice, or become the helpless slaves of international Zionism.

Reviewed by Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

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Suez 1956: A Tale of Collusion & Zionism

Towards the end of 1956 two events occurred that were destined to have far-reaching consequences on subsequent world history: one was the ill-fated uprising of the Hungarian people against the Soviet tyranny that enslaved them; the other was the abortive invasion of Egypt by British, French and Israeli forces.

That these events occurred simultaneously was certainly no accident; they were engineered by those who mastermind that global conspiracy which seeks to make us all subservient to the tyranny of World Government. Without question, the Suez Crisis of 1956 could not have happened at a more propitious time for the Soviet Union; it enabled Russian troops to stamp on the Hungarian freedom fighters with a ruthlessness that at any other time they would not have dared to risk for fear of precipitating a world war.

The conjecture that the Suez Crisis was deliberately contrived to divert attention away from the Soviet Union's rape of Hungary is a matter for future historians who (one hopes) will have access to surviving official documents, some of which are still not available "for reasons of security". However, the purpose of this article is to discuss the British, French and Israeli deceit that resulted in the catastrophic operation now simply known as 'Suez'.

I was then serving as a corporal in the Royal Air Force. Although my involvement in the operation was the humble one of servicing aircraft, the events of those days had a profound influence on my subsequent political outlook.

Today, almost 54 years later, British governments are still reluctant to discuss the matter, let alone making available all the information concerning it. This is hardly surprising in view of the collusion that took place between the British, French and Israeli governments. As late as 1981, two events occurred that indicated that there still existed an official smokescreen surrounding the Suez operation. The first was the Government's suppression of that part of a TV documentary film about the life of Lord Mountbatten, who was First Sea Lord at the time of Suez, in which he discussed his recollections of the operation and alluded to the collusion that undoubtedly had taken place. The second occurred some days later when it was disclosed that the late Lord Normanbrook, Secretary to the Cabinet, had "inadvertently" destroyed Cabinet papers relating to Suez sometime prior to his death in 1967. As Lord Normanbrook was conveniently not around to deny the accusation, there the matter rested. Yet, despite all the denials by succeeding British governments that any collusion had occurred, lo and behold the Israelis later released their copies of the papers of the agreement to attack Egypt made at a meeting held at Sèvres in early 1956. It is also suggested that Prime Minister Anthony Eden personally burned the British copies of the papers himself.

In addition, there is another reason for concealing from the public what really happened in 1956: that is the need to keep under wraps the involvement of Zionists in the affair. That Zionism played a major role is indisputable. As Douglas Reed so succinctly expressed it in his masterly book *The Controversy of Zion*:

The primary source of all these troubles as they culminated in the deeds of October 1956 is demonstrably Zionism: they could not have happened that way without it.

In order that we may better understand why there should be such

strenuous efforts to conceal information about Suez, it is necessary that we should briefly remind ourselves of the background and events that precipitated the Suez fiasco - and fiasco it was!

In April 1954, Britain made an agreement with the Egyptian Government that the 80,000 British troops then stationed in the Suez Canal Zone would be withdrawn by the end of 1956. In return for assurances that a Canal Users' Association would be allowed to supervise the running of the Canal, the Egyptian Government agreed that Britain would be permitted to reactivate the Zone in time of war. It was also agreed that as part of the deal Britain, the USA and the World Bank would finance the construction of the Aswan High Dam, a project that was considered essential for the future development of the Egyptian economy.

Britain fulfilled her promise to the Egyptian Government. By June 1956, all British troops had left the Canal Zone with the exception of a few who remained as military advisers to the Egyptian army, and relations between the British and Egyptian Governments were good. At that juncture, however, the World Bank suddenly decided to withdraw its financial support for the building of the Dam, and insisted that the British and US Governments did likewise, unless the Egyptians were prepared to accept conditions that would have given the World Bank what amounted to virtual control over the Egyptian economy. The reason for the World Bank's sudden decision has never been fully explained, but an explanation is hardly necessary to anyone who is aware of the Zionist influence in international banking circles and the hatred with which Zionists regard Arabs.

Quite naturally, Egypt's leader, Colonel Nasser, whose domestic position was already precarious, could not accept these demands. He found himself confronted with a situation whereby Egypt's tottering economy, already adversely affected by the departure of the British troops, was now further threatened by the loss of the financial aid and improved economic prospects for

his country on which his entire domestic policy had been based.

In this dilemma, Nasser decided that the only way he could save his country from impending economic collapse was to nationalise the Suez Canal Company so that its profits could be used for the benefit of Egyptians rather than that of international bankers and speculators. Since Nasser suspected that the Israelis were probably responsible for the World Bank's action, he also decided to prevent Israeli shipping from using the Canal and blockaded the Straits of Tiran, thus depriving them of access to the Port of Eilat situated at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba.

The British and French Governments were greatly incensed by this turn of events, a development that the Israelis were not slow to exploit to their own advantage. With characteristic guile, the Israelis immediately set about creating a pretext that would justify an Anglo-French attack of Egypt. In this, their efforts met with remarkable success, mainly because Britain's foreign policy was at that time in the hands of Prime Minister Anthony Eden, whose judgment was impaired by recurring illness, and his inept and sycophantic Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd. The Israelis were also fortunate that the French Prime Minister, Guy Mollet, and Foreign Secretary Christian Pineau, were just as eager to fall in with Israeli plans as the British Government, as Selwyn Lloyd's book, *Suez 1956*, makes abundantly clear.



(above) Prime Ministers of Britain and France, Anthony Eden (left) and Guy Mollet were eager conspirators in the Anglo-French-Israeli plot to attack Egypt in 1956; (below) British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd (left) welcomed to Israel by his Israeli counterpart Moshe Sharett in March 1956 - later that year Lloyd took part in the secret meeting at Sèvres which planned the Suez attack



his country on which his entire domestic policy had been based.

Despite the inability to think clearly brought on by his illness, Eden was reluctant to attack Nasser without provocation, particularly as the Egyptians had not interfered with any Britons resident in Egypt, nor hindered the passage of any British shipping through the Canal. However, it is a fact that throughout history the Jewish people have been remarkably adept at providing their clients with a *casus belli* when the occasion demanded it, and on this particular occasion, their resourcefulness did not fail them.

The Israeli plan was simplicity itself. Israel would launch a pre-emptive strike against Egyptian forces across the Sinai Peninsula. Britain and France, having allowed the Israelis sufficient time to establish fortified positions in the Sinai, would then issue a joint warning to both combatants, ordering them to cease fire and withdraw their forces from the area; otherwise the Anglo-French forces would intervene to save the Canal from destruction.

The Israelis shrewdly calculated that Nasser would be unlikely to comply with such an order, since it would leave them in possession of vast areas of Egyptian territory. Hence, the Egyptians would fight on, thus incurring international censure for their aggressive attitude, whilst the Israelis would be correspondingly regarded as innocent victims of Egyptian aggression.

Eden and Pineau readily agreed to this plan and even went so far as to assure the Israeli Prime Minister, David Ben-Gurion, that once the Israeli forces had firmly established themselves in the Sinai, the RAF would strike Egyptian airfields to prevent any retaliatory air attacks by the Egyptian air force on Israeli forces, or on Israel itself. This action by the RAF would also ensure that the Egyptians would be unable to attack the Anglo-French sea borne Task Force, code named 'Muskeeter', when it arrived off Port Said.

So it was that on 31 October 1956, the world was stunned to learn that the highly respected RAF had launched a lightning attack on several Egyptian airfields and had wiped out Egypt's air force on the ground. That there were so few casualties among Egyptian civilians and military personnel was almost entirely due to the skill of the RAF pilots. They had been ordered to participate in a mad escapade by politicians who were far more concerned with their own reputations and the fortunes of their parties than they were with the honour of their own country or the lives of the servicemen who had to execute the orders.

With their air force totally destroyed by the RAF and their army smashed by the Israeli onslaught in the Sinai, the Egyptians could do little more than offer a token resistance when the Anglo-French Task Force arrived at Port Said on 5 November 1956. However, Eden's victory was short lived. Within a few days of the landings, the United Nations passed a resolution calling on the British and French Governments to withdraw their forces from Egypt. The US Government also, in the person of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, threatened to apply financial and economic sanctions against both countries if they did not immediately evacuate their forces from the Canal Zone.

Thus Britain, without having been militarily defeated, suffered the humiliating experience of having to make an abject retreat; but the servicemen had to suffer the humiliation, not the politicians who had caused it. In fact, British honour had been redeemed only by the actions of our servicemen, who had needlessly been required to risk life and limb in a futile and downright dishonourable venture. In the event, some twenty British servicemen lost their lives.

In this article, I have attempted to show the degree of collusion that took place between the British, French and Israeli Governments before and during the Suez Crisis. In the years that have elapsed since then, many of the politicians who played leading roles in the affair have denied that any collusion occurred, but such denials are not borne out by information

that has subsequently come to light, despite official attempts to prevent it doing so. Nor are their denials supported by the accounts of the many servicemen who actually participated in the debacle. Anyone who still doubts that collusion occurred would be well advised to read Anthony Nutting's account of the affair entitled *No End of a Lesson*. Mr Nutting, who in 1956 was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, resigned from Eden's Government in protest against the Suez policy. In his book, Nutting tells us how at the time he described the episode as a "squalid piece of collusion with Israel which would have to be denied, even though the denials would be as transparent as glass to any thinking person". And so it proved to be.

Those of us who were serving in the Armed Forces in 1956 know that collusion did occur, because we witnessed with our own eyes what really happened. Throughout the summer of that year, there had been a massive build up of arms, vehicles and other necessary *matériel* in Cyprus, Malta and at convenient locations near the ports of Southern England, all marked for 'Muskeeter', the code name for the operation.

In retrospect, it cannot be denied that Suez was a watershed in British history. More than any other single event, it hastened Britain's decline as a world power. It is now perfectly clear that the whole shameful episode was cleverly contrived so that British influence in the Mediterranean and Middle East could be supplanted by the Zionist-backed United States.

Apart from the United States, who benefited from the Suez operation? The Soviet Union gained by being able to accomplish the rape of Hungary without hindrance, and by getting contracts to construct the Aswan High Dam and re-equip the Egyptian forces. Egypt, though it is true that she lost the Sinai, received massive military and financial aid from the Soviet Union, while Colonel Nasser's personal position was

immeasurably strengthened by appearing to his people as the victor of the conflict. Israel had the satisfaction of again setting the goyim at each other's throats; she also received enormous military aid from the United States in addition to acquiring the Sinai. While the World Bank, having precipitated the crisis, continued to thrive and prosper.

Besides Britain, the only casualty was France. However, France, in those days before the emergence of General de Gaulle as a national saviour, was little more than an international laughing stock: she had nothing to lose.

Britain lost everything and gained nothing. Through the incompetence, dishonesty and cowardice of her leaders she suffered the ultimate humiliation of being relegated to the status of a third-rate power. This is a situation from which after more than 50 years she still has not recovered, and is not likely to so long as she remains governed, as she is, by people of the same ilk as those who controlled her destiny in 1956.

As usual, the British servicemen bore the brunt of the criminal folly of their national leaders; but at least they had the advantage of having their eyes opened to what really goes on behind the scenes. Many of them learned never again to trust or believe anything uttered by politicians or reported in the news media.

Illicit wars, like the unwarranted attack on Egypt in 1956, and latterly in Iraq and Afghanistan, are never justified. That is a lesson that the likes of Blair and Bush, and the bellicose leaders of that part of Palestine now called Israel have yet to learn.

Ronald G W Rickcord, Newport Pagnell, England

Editor's Note: This article is an updated version of an article originally published in Spearhead on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Suez operation in 1981.



Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalised the Suez Canal in 1956 and blocked the passage of Israeli shipping. In October-November 1956 he faced a coordinated attack from Israeli, British and French forces.

Yet another Le Pen revival?



The most successful nationalist party in Europe during the last twenty-five years has been Jean-Marie Le Pen's *Front National*. Since 1984 Le Pen, who will be 82 this year, has been a Member of the European Parliament, and he has been a candidate five times in French presidential elections. Thirty-four FN MPs were elected at the 1986 general election, and in

2002 Le Pen finished runner-up to President Jacques Chirac with 16.9% of the vote, defeating Socialist Prime Minister Lionel Jospin.

At the last presidential election in 2007 it seemed that the Le Pen era was drawing to a close, after his conservative rival Nicolas Sarkozy stole much of the FN's electoral support (just as Margaret Thatcher did to the National Front in the late 1970s).

Yet in March 2010 the French regional elections produced a stunning comeback for Le Pen and a humiliating defeat for Sarkozy's government. The FN polled an average of 11% nationwide, and by the end of the two-round elections had won seats in twelve of the twenty-two regions of mainland France. Jean-Marie Le Pen himself heads a group of twenty-one members elected in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region, while his daughter Marine (who aims to succeed him as party leader) heads a group of eighteen members elected in Nord-Pas-de-Calais.

The rival 'Party of France' headed by FN dissident Carl Lang failed to register significant support.

This latest FN revival may help to resolve some of the party's financial difficulties, leaving it able to mount a serious campaign at the next French parliamentary elections in 2012. However the FN has only ever won one seat in the French National Assembly since the abolition of proportional representation, and even that seat was lost in 2002.

Marine Le Pen may hope that the regional election success will boost her own dynastic ambitions, since the party must surely move within the next year or two to establish a new leadership.

The other big story in European nationalist politics is the forthcoming Austrian presidential election, where the Freedom Party's Barbara Rosenkranz will be the only challenger to the Socialist incumbent Heinz Fischer. Claudia Haider, the widow of the Freedom Party's late founder Jörg Haider who broke away to form the rival BZÖ in 2005, had previously been thought likely to stand, but there will now be a united nationalist campaign behind Mrs Rosenkranz.

Jewish and leftwing groups have condemned Mrs Rosenkranz's candidature, and accused her of being a neo-nazi due to her outspoken defence of "holocaust revisionists". Mrs Rosenkranz has campaigned for Austria to repeal its laws which ban "glorification" of the country's national socialist past and prohibit any questioning of the orthodox version of "holocaust" history.

The candidate's husband Horst Jakob Rosenkranz has a long history of radical nationalist activism, including organising an anti-immigration campaign with Gerd Honsik, who is currently serving a five year prison sentence for "holocaust denial". (Honsik is the nephew of the executed SS officer Amon Göth, who was fictionalised as the character played by Ralph Fiennes in the Spielberg film *Schindler's List*.)

Austria's presidential election will be held on April 25th.

Andy Ritchie,
Huddersfield, Yorkshire



Austrian presidential candidate
Barbara Rosenkranz

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Heretical Two Appeal Update

On November 26th 2009 the Court of Appeal in London heard the cases of Simon Sheppard and Stephen Whittle, the satirical authors known as "the Heretical Two", who were appealing against their convictions and prison sentences under the UK's notorious race laws.

The convictions related to the web site **heretical.com** owned by Mr Sheppard, who was sentenced at Leeds Crown Court in July 2009 to four years and ten months imprisonment. Mr Whittle, who had contributed numerous articles to the site, was jailed by the same court for two years and four months.

The case was the first time that the race laws had been used to convict anyone for online 'publications' hosted on a foreign server. An important element of the appeal presented to the Court of Appeal by Mr Sheppard's barrister Adrian Davies involved the issue of jurisdiction. Since the web server for the site in question is located in California, does it not fall under U.S. federal law (and California state law) rather than English law? In which case, as Mr Davies pointed out, its contents would not only be lawful but would enjoy the highest degree of constitutional protection.

The Heretical Two were prosecuted under the Public Order Act 1986, the latest incarnation of the UK's race laws, which originate in the ancient and blatantly political offence of "seditious libel" but were codified in the Race Relations Act 1965, the Race Relations Act 1968, the Race Relations Act 1976, the Public Order Act 1986, the Race Relations Amendment Act 2000, and most recently the Race and Religious Hatred Act 2006. (This final law did not come into effect until after the Heretical Two had been charged.)

The Public Order Act 1986 makes no mention of electronic publication. It predates the invention of the World Wide Web, though of course forms of electronic communication were already in use at the time of the Act's drafting. Indeed as Mr Davies told the Court, it is by no means clear what exactly constitutes a publication in this instance. He quoted precedents (some relating to libel law) which defined publication as "to a section of the public". Since the Crown had offered no evidence at the Leeds trial as to any members of the public (aside from a police officer) actually having accessed the offending material, even the act of "publication" had not been established at that trial.

Furthermore, parallel 'online' crimes related to obscene publications have been clearly defined to establish that the act of criminal publication occurred when an image or other file was downloaded. No such 'publication' had been established by the Crown. It was accepted that when Mr Sheppard typed the offending material into his own computer, he was within the law. His counsel contended that when transmitting this material to the California web server he was also acting within the law, and that when the material was sitting on the server in California it was not criminal.

The question remained as to whether it amounted to a criminal publication (within English jurisdiction) when the web server transmitted the material back to English computers.

Mr Davies argued firstly that no such 'publication' to 'a section of the public' had been demonstrated by the Crown, since they had presented no evidence as to how many (if any) English computer users had accessed the pages complained of; and secondly that even if such publication had taken place, the act had been committed in California not in England. (Or if the standards of the Obscene Publications Act were held to apply, the act had been committed by the individuals when downloading the material, not by Mr Sheppard.)

By contrast the Crown's case was that the English courts could claim jurisdiction because England was the destination of the offending material, regardless of its origin. It was further argued by the Crown that certain aspects of the website were plainly directed to English readers. Mr Davies retorted that while this might be true of certain pages on the site, it was

not the case with the material complained of in the charges. This material was not specifically targeted at one country: its allegedly offensive remarks about Jews applied universally.

The Crown invited the Court of Appeal to apply to English law the same approach as that taken by the Australian High Court in the case of *Gutnick v Dow Jones* (2002). This was brought by the Australian mining tycoon and ordained rabbi 'Diamond Joe' Gutnick against the American publishers of the financial journal *Barron's Online*. In a case that caused outrage in the United States, Mr Gutnick (closely linked to the Israeli politician Benjamin Netanyahu) won a judgment that an American online publisher could be sued in Australia because its material could be read there.

As Mr Davies pointed out, if this standard were upheld in the English criminal courts, it would mean that an American citizen who had never set foot in the U.K. could face criminal charges here for material he posted on an American website. In fact the same would apply to citizens of every country from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe.

The supreme irony is that the supposedly oppressive Zimbabwean authorities were turned down by their own courts when they attempted proceedings against British journalist Andrew Meldrum, whose articles had appeared on *The Guardian's* website. The eminent QC Geoffrey Robertson (who incidentally was the counsel for Dow Jones in the Gutnick case) wrote at the time of the Meldrum case in 2002:

His case is important, not only as the first test of the Mugabe government's repressive media laws, but because it amounts to an attempt to inflict these laws on the rest of the world.

If the Court of Appeal upholds the judgment of Leeds Crown Court in the Sheppard and Whittle case, it would

amount to the precise English equivalent: inflicting the U.K.'s repressive race laws on the rest of the world. Given the existence of the European Arrest Warrant system, this would have serious implications for political authors around the world, including the publishers of widely read websites such as David Duke and Don Black.

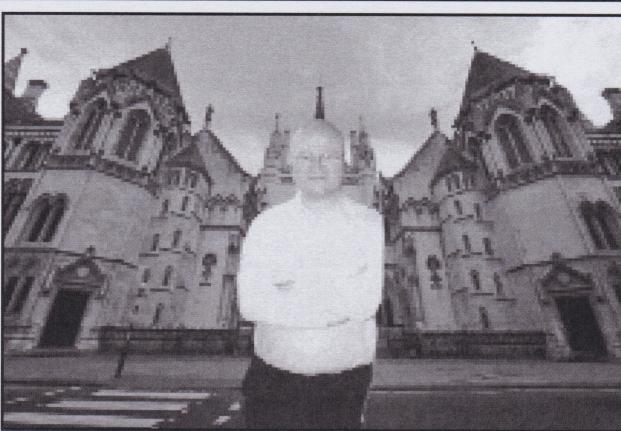
Those readers who attended The New Right meeting in London on November 21st may well recognise the procedure being employed here as that identified by Lady Michèle Renouf, when she pointed out founding Zionist Max Nordau's "ladder" process. Speaking to a packed audience of his supporters in Paris soon after the 1903 Sixth Zionist Congress, Nordau said: *Let me tell you the following words as if I were showing you the rungs of a ladder leading upward and upward: Herzl, The Zionist Congress, the English Uganda proposition, the future world war, the peace conference where with the help of England a free and Jewish Palestine will be created.*

In this instance the ladder begins with English court proceedings against an obscure satirical website, but its rungs lead inexorably to the subversion of the U.S. Constitution and the subjection of the entire Internet to the catch-all repression of England's Public Order Act.

The Court of Appeal did not deliver judgment in the case until 29th January. The appeal judges upheld the convictions, ruling that the Public Order Act 1986 could apply to online publications and that a "substantial measure" of the activities constituting the crime took place within English jurisdiction. There was some good news: the appeal judges agreed that the original sentences had been excessive. They cut Simon Sheppard's by one year and Stephen Whittle's by six months.

At the end of March it was confirmed that the Heretical Two would seek an appeal to the House of Lords (now known as the Supreme Court) to rule that the Court of Appeal and the lower court were wrong on three contentious legal areas: jurisdiction, the definition of "publication", and the definition of "written material".

Andy Ritchie, Huddersfield, Yorkshire



Simon Sheppard's counsel Adrian Davies won a partial victory at the Court of Appeal in London

A Nationalist Strategy for Victory in Afghanistan

With regard to U.S./NATO policy in Afghanistan and the neighboring region, the best approach is the Nationalist approach, in which the Western nations withdraw into their own borders, become economically self-sufficient and abandon the international capitalists to their fate. If the plutocrats wish to pay off terrorists, pirates and other countries to continue to trade, then they can do this as long as this does not embroil us in the affairs of the world. This, of course, will not happen, because these merchants and bankers and their allies are extremely wealthy, and they use that money to purchase the political influence required to get the U.S. government to meddle in the affairs of almost all other nations for the benefit of global capitalism.

Consequently, the United States is a world empire, committed to suppressing all who might oppose its "New World Order" (as U.S. President George H. W. Bush called it). Eventually the over-extension and hypocrisy of its imagined "hegemony" will be its undoing. I suspect that this will be sooner rather than later, but we will see.

In the meantime, if I were an empire builder, I would embrace Pakistan as an ally and intimidate India for Pakistan's benefit. Why? Because only when the Pakistani army is convinced that the country is secure from India will it turn against the Taliban and agree to the secession of "Pashtunistan" from Pakistan. Apparently there are about 12 million Pashtuns in Afghanistan and 25 million Pashtuns in Pakistan; these people can be co-opted by the U.S. -- if America creates and guarantees the Pashtuns their own nation. Then the leaders of the Pashtun nation will have something to lose and will be much more amenable to combating Muslim extremism. This will leave a rump Afghanistan, but Afghanistan is not a real nation anyway, just lines drawn on a map by foreigners. Pakistan will agree to this under certain conditions: the U.S. must enter into a 50 year mutual defense treaty (obviously aimed at India), and it must force India to go through with the long-delayed plebiscite on Kashmir (under threat of severe economic sanctions), and it must commit to regular large-scale foreign aid to Pakistan. It is a political rather than a military solution that is the only hope for a *Pax Americana*. The current military approach will not only drain our resources, but will tear at the fabric of

the country, making dissolution possible. The enemy cannot defeat us, but we can defeat ourselves.

It appears that the U.S. will be sending an additional 4,000 military trainers to train the Afghan Army once again. Will they get it right this time? I doubt it. What it would really take is a program such as this: about 100,000 troops from each of the four main ethnic groups organized into forty fortress cities, with each squad made up of two Tajiks, two Pashtuns, two Turkmen and two Hazaras. The ordinary foot soldier would be paid five times the average Afghan salary (or about \$20 to \$25 a day) and would live in the fortress-city with his family in a three bedroom American-style house with solar energy and a back-up gasoline turbine for power. It would be air-conditioned and heated and would be within walking distance of a market, a school and a community center with swimming pool and soccer fields. The fortress cities would be built to command every major road net, and each must obviously have a secure water supply. From these centers the Afghan Army would slowly spread its tentacles in a systematic hold-and-build approach without fear of reprisal against family members who will live safely in the fortress cities. This is clearly a professional army that will fight for the person who controls its pay. But it is also national in character and will eventually provide the backbone of the nation should a national consciousness ever develop (which is unlikely in Afghanistan). The U.S. Army will initially be the

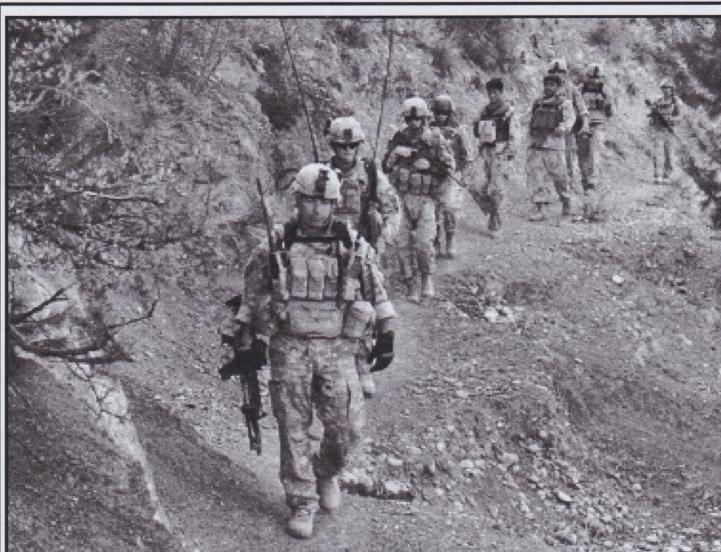
paymaster but at some point the elected president of Afghanistan would have to be entrusted with this function, even though it will make him independent not just of the Afghan warlords but of the U.S. as well.

Why such an approach? These ideas come from my understanding of both guerrilla warfare and colonial warfare, and in reality, the U.S. is an empire even if this cannot be admitted in public discourse. The Roman Empire fought a Spanish guerrilla resistance for over 200 hundred years (from the Second Punic War to the reign of Tiberius Caesar) but was finally able to take control of almost all of Iberia. Why did the Spanish finally give up? Because they became convinced that the Romans were there to stay, and that the Spanish who submitted lived far better than those who resisted. In his book *The Agricola*, the Roman writer Cornelius Tacitus mocks the Britons for sacrificing their freedom for a few bath houses and amphitheaters. But the Spanish who resisted the Romans were unable to live even in small towns, as the Romans on the coast sent armies to destroy them. So they eked out a wretched existence as nomads, whereas the Spanish who accepted Roman rule lived with all the blessings of Roman civilization, including clean water from aqueducts, sewer systems, schools, public baths, public hospitals and public libraries.

The Germans in East Africa in World War I trained and led an army of Black soldiers that defeated a larger army of Brits and Boers from South Africa. How was this possible? The Black soldiers were paid far more than the average wage and were told by their German masters that they were the cream of the crop. They came to believe this as they lived so much better than the rest of the native population and because the Germans delegated so much responsibility to them once they were adequately trained (largely because there were so few German officers available). We can do the same in Afghanistan without committing a huge army. But if we do not do this, than the clear hold-and-build strategy favored by the American general David Petraeus will ultimately fail for a lack of enough reliable boots on the ground. The only other real alternative is the Saudi approach, which is to negotiate with the



The over-extended American attempt to impose world hegemony is facing defeat at the hands of indigenous Taliban fighters



U.S. troops training their Afghan counterparts seem to be heading down a similar path to U.S. advisers in the 1960s who pursued a policy of Vietnamisation.



Gen. David Petraeus has introduced a new "hold and build" strategy which aims at the piecemeal recapture of Afghanistan. Arthur Sertorius argues that a new nation building approach is required.

Taliban and return it to power with the understanding that it will destroy Al Qaeda. But at this point, I do not think this will sell with the American electorate after so much has been sacrificed in the name of "democracy" and in the attempt to destroy the Taliban. Even with the approach I have described above, it will be difficult to defeat the Taliban when it can still receive sanctuary in Pakistan; it would take decades if not generations.

The above approach first occurred to me when the U.S. military destroyed Fallujah in Iraq in November, 2004. It was a city of about 250,000 which was reduced to a mere 400 civilians by the time we "liberated" it. The vast majority of the population fled, and unfortunately we let those people return to rebuild their city. They should have lost their city permanently for embracing the Sunni insurgency, and a new fortress-city should have been built in its place inhabited only by soldiers of the pro-American Iraqi army and their families, in the manner described above. Each squad of such an Iraqi army based in Fallujah would consist of three Sunnis, three Shias and three Kurds.

The only other sensible approach in Iraq - the Nationalist approach - would be to divide the country into three separate nations, one each for the Sunni, the Shia and the Kurds. But this will not be done because of the professed belief of the Western elites in multiculturalism. It is unreasonable to expect the Western nations to do the sensible thing as long as they are committed to a suicidal ideological approach leading to their own racial and national extinction.

Arthur Sertorius, Oak Park, Illinois

Editor's note: Arthur is a professional military historian/analyst and former U.S. Army officer based in Chicago. This is his first article for Heritage and Destiny, and although we might not agree with everything he writes - hopefully not the last!

The Nationalist Times

The *Nationalist Times* is the monthly newspaper of Middle America. Each issue is packed with news and commentary on national and international events, politics, and the latest social trends.

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Peter Rushton replies:

I appreciate that Mr Sertorius is not putting his ideal solution, but rather an analysis of how the American imperialist strategy could be implemented.

But an important flaw in his approach is the assumption that people on the other side of the world can be bought with promises based on Western materialist values. What have Western imperialists really got to offer these people?

One underlying difficulty is that Western nations no longer have the communal solidarity to sustain heavy losses in war. Our people have been enfeebled by decades of materialism, internationalism and attendant vices.

Western societies have crumbled and become agglomerations of individual consumers: by contrast communal ties (whether ethnic, religious or both) are still of vital importance in countries like Afghanistan and Iraq. The U.S.A., for all the Hollywood schmaltz about family values, was built by pioneers who had abandoned all but their immediate families, and its communities have become still more fragmented in more recent years. Whereas the Eastern countries that the U.S. empire now seeks to dominate are built on networks of extended family/clan ties. In this context giving a high salary and American-style family house to those recruited as imperial footsoldiers may not have a universal appeal. Those to whom it does appeal will include a disproportionate number of individuals with a corrupt, semi-criminal mindset.

Half a century ago during the Eisenhower administration the Americans tried this sort of social engineering in the Pashtun areas of Afghanistan. The idea was to persuade Pashtuns to exchange their traditional nomadic way of life for a Western-style market economy. To this end American aid money built the Kajaki dam in 1953 and associated irrigation systems. Pashtuns were given parcels of land, cattle and seeds, but an official American analyst twenty years later admitted: "the project was plagued with basic cross-cultural misunderstandings and technical miscalculations."

In other words it was soon apparent to the locals that Uncle Sam didn't necessarily know what was good for them.

If a Pashtun nation is allowed to be carved out of regions of present-day Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Hazara community will be left as the largest single community in the rump of Afghanistan. One likely consequence of that is that the Hazaras would be backed by their fellow Shia in Iran, while the Americans would arm their Tajik clients in what was once the Northern Alliance'.

A shadow war is already starting, with both the Anglo-American alliance and the Iranians seeking to win over elements within the ill-defined coalition known as 'Taliban'. It scarcely matters that the Taliban has been the fierce enemy of both the Iranians and the Americans! In this imperial conflict anything goes. The difference is that Afghanistan is on Iran's border, so Teheran has an understandable direct interest - but whose interests are British and American troops serving?

Notice - for British Isles/European readers

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Don't worry if you have just sent something to the old London address, since we will continue to receive mail from there for the next few months.



Book Review: *The British Free Corps*

by Robert Best

Published by Steven Books, ISBN 978 0297 850731, 20pp, hardback. Available for £5.50 from League Enterprises (SB), 27 Old Gloucester Street, London, WC1N 3XX or online from www.stevenbooks.co.uk

In the beginning was the word: on November 29, 1942, Adolf Hitler's personal aide, Walter Hewel, wrote in his diary:

[Hitler] believes that countless patriotic Englishmen must be suffering under their present regime, as they see the future danger of the Jews, and particularly the Bolsheviks, taking over the Empire. He considers it quite possible that given suitable treatment a British legion could be raised to fight in British uniforms against bolshevism. Such a legion would be more welcome to him than one of any other nationality.

Three months later, the pro-German British political dissident John Amery had formed the Legion of St. George, which a year after that became the "British Free Corps (SS)." The *Britisches Freikorps*, (as it was known in German) was one of a number of military formations made up of non-Germans which fought on the side of the Axis during the Second World War under the overall command of Heinrich Himmler's Waffen-SS.

The Waffen-SS was the military wing of the SS, which itself was a subordinate formation of the National Socialist German Worker's Party. The name Waffen-SS may be translated as "Armed SS" or "Combat SS." Himmler had always conceived of it as a pan-Aryan (or at least pan-Germanic) formation. This is in keeping with National-Socialist theory, which is racially nationalist, rather than state nationalist. From very early on, racially acceptable non-Germans were allowed to serve in the Waffen-SS. Historian George H. Stein notes:

'As early as 1938, Himmler had authorized the acceptance of qualified Germans (*Germanen*) in the [Waffen SS]. He was not here referring to ethnic Germans, who had long been accepted in the armed SS. When Himmler spoke of *Germanen* he meant non-Germans of "Nordic blood." Toward the end of 1938, there were only twenty such volunteers in the armed SS. By May 1940, there were 100, including five



Kenneth Berry (second from left) and Albert Minchin (third from left), recruiting for the British Free Corps at Milag, the POW camp for merchant seamen, in 1944

from the United States, three from Sweden, and 44 from Switzerland.... The German conquest of Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands, however, opened up an entirely new dimension in SS recruiting.'

Rather than integrate foreigners in German SS units, non-Germans were recruited into separate military formations, such as the Danish Legion and the Norwegian Legion. Initially these legions were under the command of the German Army. Soon, however, they were transferred to the SS, and were reorganized as normally structured military units, such as regiments and battalions, rather than as "legions."

The British Free Corps was one such formation. It has long been the subject of rumor and speculation, and there has been little reliable information available concerning it. However, in recent years new research has brought to light more data concerning the BFC, so that now its story may be told in full for the first time. A good brief introduction to the BFC is provided by Robert Best's short monograph on the topic.

The BFC consisted almost entirely of British prisoners captured by the Germans in the early years of the war. These soldiers were given the option of sitting out the remainder of the war in the relative safety of a POW camp, or in joining the BFC and risking life and limb to fight "Jewish Bolshevism." Remarkably -- or maybe not remarkably at all -- nearly two-hundred Brits opted to join the struggle against Marxism. Very importantly, as Best points out, they enlisted

with the clear understanding that they would never be used in combat against their fellow countrymen, but only against the Soviets. Best lists the names of 165 BFC members, with their fates (where known). He also quotes a source which indicates that by January, 1945, some 1,100 Brits had applied to join the formation. Additionally, there was also an SS Irish Brigade, which was about 400 men strong.

Best recounts that although the BFC marched as a unit in a number of military parades, it was apparently committed to combat in a piecemeal fashion. Two Corpsmen were among those killed in the bombing of Dresden by the British and the Americans in February, 1945. A number of BFC members acquitted themselves with courage and tenacity during the final battle for Berlin. Some of them paid with their lives, while others survived -- only to be imprisoned in Soviet slave labor camps or tried as traitors by the British government.

It is one thing to philosophize about pan-White racial solidarity in theory, while sitting at home or in a pub. It is altogether another thing to put it into practice in time of war, when one's life is on the line. The Waffen-SS provided a functioning framework for the practical application of pan-Aryanism at a crucial moment in history. The fighting heroes of the British Free Corps rose to the occasion, and provided an example for future generations to follow. All glory to them!

Reviewed by Martin Kerr, Falls Church, Virginia



ELECTION PREVIEW 2010 - High Noon for the BNP?

2010 will see both a General Election and local elections across most of the UK, including the London Borough elections last held in 2006. Polling day for all of these contests is likely to be May 6th. The election of Nick Griffin and Andrew Brons to the European Parliament last year, which so far has failed to produce further progress for the BNP. The party now faces a watershed - not least because years of mismanagement by Griffin has left the BNP unable to file acceptable accounts and seemingly on the verge of bankruptcy.

The highlight of the election will be the London Borough of **Barking & Dagenham**, where the BNP is defending twelve council seats won in 2006 and hoping to make further gains which could give them control of a council for the first time. In its five strongest wards (Valence, Parsloes, Mayesbrook, Goresbrook and Alibon) the BNP already has two of the three councillors, while they have a single councillor in two other wards. Were the BNP to win all the seats in these seven wards, they would be five seats short of a council majority.

Party chairman Nick Griffin has already grabbed media attention by standing as parliamentary candidate in the **Barking** constituency, where media hype suggests that he stands an outside chance of becoming the BNP's first Westminster MP. He will benefit from the unpopularity and ineptitude of the sitting Labour MP Margaret Hodge, but is likely to lose votes both to the well known boxing promoter Frank Moloney, standing for UKIP, and the Liberal Democrat journalist Dominic Carman, with whom Griffin collaborated a few years ago on a biography project and who has accumulated a file of damaging information and video interviews with the BNP chairman. If his appalling performance on *Question Time* is any guide, the more ordinary voters see of Mr Griffin the less impressed they are likely to be.

In neighbouring **Dagenham & Rainham** the BNP candidate will be Michael Barnbrook, who will be aiming for second place but more likely to finish third.

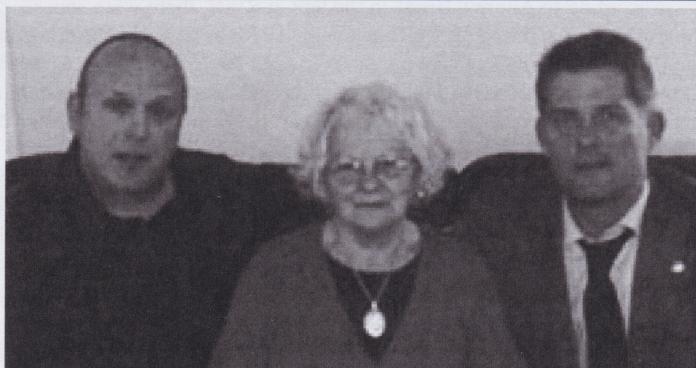
Two other London BNP council seats are being defended this year: Gooshays ward, **Harvering**, which could be vulnerable to a Labour revival, and Hainault ward, **Redbridge**, which by contrast is a BNP-Conservative marginal.

Among the best BNP parliamentary results outside London should be **Thurrock**, where Emma Colgate (elected last year as a local councillor) will be aiming for a vote above 10%. The party will also be targeting at least one further council seat in Thurrock. In **Epping Forest** three of the BNP's four councillors are up for re-election this year, while the fourth - the party's only Jewish councillor Pat Richardson - is the general election candidate for the Epping Forest constituency.

Orpington should be worth watching on general election night as the well known nationalist Tess Culnane, whose last parliamentary campaign was as National Front candidate for **Haltemprice & Howden**, will be standing for the BNP against Old Etonian Tory Jo Johnson, as well as candidates from UKIP and the English Democrats.

Other parliamentary constituencies where the BNP might grab a share of the limelight include:

- **Burnley**, where Sharon Wilkinson will fight the parliamentary seat on the back of her borough and county council victories but will be opposed by Independent candidate Andrew Brown, a local businessman who is backed



BNP election strategist Eddy Butler (left) and GLA member Richard Barnbrook (right) welcome the return from the NF of Tess Culnane, who will be BNP general election candidate in Orpington. However, several other BNP candidates have defected in the opposite direction.

by the popular former Independent candidate Harry Brooks (the man who defeated the BNP in Burnley at the last general election);

- **Oldham West & Royton**, where a once powerful BNP branch has been reduced to importing a failed candidate from the other side of the region, Ellesmere Port's David Joines;

- **Barnsley Central**, not a traditional nationalist stronghold but one of the party's best areas at last year's European election;

- **Dudley North**, where the BNP polled almost 10% in 2005 but has struggled in recent council elections;

- **Leicester West**, where outgoing Labour MP Patricia Hewitt has been mired in scandal but still secured the Labour nomination for one of her staff;

- **Morley & Outwood**, a new constituency south of Leeds where two of the candidates are seen as potential leaders of their respective parties: Ed Balls for Labour and Chris Beverley for the BNP.

In several constituencies rival nationalists will be standing against each other, most notoriously in **Stoke Central**, where the deputy leader of the BNP Simon Darby will be opposed by the former leader of the city council's BNP group, Alby Walker, standing as an independent. There may also be a National Front candidate in Stoke, and there are certain to be BNP-NF contests in several North West constituencies. Former Burnley BNP organiser Steve Smith will be NF candidate for Burnley; former BNP North West regional organiser Chris Jackson will take on his former party as NF candidate for **Rochdale**; and ex-BNP candidate Kevin Bryan has also switched parties to stand for the NF in **Rossendale & Darwen**. In the latter case the campaign may be overshadowed by the intervention of English Democrat candidate Michael Johnson, the architect of the successful 'For Darwen' group of councillors, who won a Darwen seat for the England First Party in 2006.

Other English Democrat campaigns will include **Salford**, where the BNP has imported Tina Wingfield while the English Democrats field local man Stephen Morris, whose wife Valerie will be English Democrat candidate for **Bury South** against an all-Jewish line-up of candidates from the three main parties.

Including the group of twelve in Barking & Dagenham, there are thirty-three BNP council seats being defended around the country on May 6th. Three of these are in **Stoke-on-Trent**, where the party may struggle to hold the Abbey Green ward due to the defection of Cllr Alby Walker, but will be confident of retaining the others and perhaps making a couple of gains.

Three **Sandwell** wards won by the BNP in 2006 are being defended this year, though in one of them Cllr Simon Smith now sits as an independent after resigning from the party. Whether or not Cllr Smith stands for re-election it is almost certain that the BNP will lose in all three Sandwell wards this year, leaving the party without a single seat on what had been one of its strongest councils. Next door in **Dudley** there could be further BNP disappointments, where the party narrowly missed out in several target wards four years ago and is likely to be further behind this year. Two other council seats being defended by the West Midlands BNP, in **Redditch** and **Solihull**, also look vulnerable to Labour given Nick Griffin's failure to make political capital from his European victory.

In Yorkshire the BNP is defending just one seat in its former flagship council **Calderdale**, and even there the incumbent BNP councillor has resigned to sit as an independent. Chris Beverley stands a good chance of retaining the BNP's only seat on **Leeds** City Council in Morley South ward, but Paul Cromie could struggle in Queensbury ward, **Bradford**, which will be a major target for the Conservatives. In **Kirklees** there are two seats being contested which the BNP won in 2006, though one of them has already been lost to Labour at a by-election in the meantime and the other will probably fall this year.

Two of the BNP's four **Burnley** councillors are facing re-election this year: Derek Dawson in Gannow and David Thomson in Hapton with Park, and it would be no surprise to see Burnley BNP's council strength halved. The only other North West seat being defended is Marsden ward, **Pendle**, where Cllr Brian Parker has a precarious majority over Labour.

Election predictions are notoriously difficult, but I would not be surprised to see the BNP suffering a net loss of councillors this year, while making little impact in the vast majority of parliamentary constituencies. Vast resources are being consumed by the modern BNP, with very little end product.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England

Letters From Readers

Sir - I thought that since my long essay bashed some Norman actions you could not run it all, it was clever and diplomatic of you to run just that positive normanophilic segment - so as not to offend readers who like me have Norman ancestors. (In fact, in my essay I point out that one book in the 1880s claimed rather convincingly that 1/3rd of all English names are Norman! - even names such as "Brown," as in the dashing Scott Brown who newly took away Ted Kennedy's US Senate seat for the Republicans..... and ruining Obongo's agenda....)

The rule is this: if the name did not exist in King Alfred's time it was NOT Anglo-Saxon, but Norman, no matter how "English" it sounds. If Johnson or anything-son, it was Scandinavian, for example. The essay's overall point is that Normans were/are great leaders and warriors -- but for good or evil, "that is the question." The line between good and evil runs across every heart.

This Norman-Keltic-Saxon-Basque (pre-Indo-European) mix explains why England simply must be returned to the service of our race, because I truly believe it has an exceptional level of tough leadership genes, creativity, -- and diplomacy, charm and finesse too (not always German strong suits, to mention another leading white nation) -- as well as the brutality that may be needed for our survival. Most of all, when I think Normans, I think this: Only Victory Counts,

Yours sincerely,

John de Nugent, Sarver, Pennsylvania

Sir - In the course of a generally excellent article your contributor Peter Rushton states that William Craig's Vanguard Movement in the early 1970's wore "Mosley-style uniforms". As a former member thereof I can state that this was not true. At Vanguard rallies, such as the ones I attended in Bangor Co. Down, in February 1972 and at Ormeau Park, Belfast, in March 1972, members such as myself formed up in ranks wearing white armbands inscribed with "Vanguard - United for Ulster - 1972" but otherwise in "civvies". Members of the "Tartan Gang" youth cult attending tended all to wear tartan-trimmed denims but the effect was more Bay City Rollers than Blackshirts! I will admit however that - certainly at Bangor - Mr Craig was driven through the town before the rally in an open-topped limo with motorcycle outriders, and his supporters took a "Vanguard Pledge" at the end of the rally in which right arms were outstretched in a manner the late Sir Oswald might have found not unfamiliar, albeit in theory they were but raised to swear an oath to act in defence of Ulster.

Best Regards

David McCrea, Bangor, County Down, Northern Ireland

Sir - In your review of the film *Katyn*, you are correct to say the Tory-controlled Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea blocked Polish expatriates and their supporters from erecting a memorial to the massacre on the grounds that it was to bear the correct date thereof, 1940, thus offending our former ally Josef Stalin. It now appears the R B of K&C's Tory councillors withdrew planning permission for the memorial at the request of the Tory Heath Government. Itself acting on a request received from the Soviet Ambassador in London. Who was instructed by the Politburo in Moscow to make this request in a telegram dated September 7th 1972. An instructive example of the Conservative Party at national and local level covering up for Stalin at the behest of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union! See <http://www.hoover.org/publications/digest/3486292.html> for chapter and verse of yet another piece of treason from the Tories, who are as anti-British as the most rabid Red and hypocrites to boot. Hopefully they will have their own Katyn at the hands of the British people one day.

The tale does not end there however. Patriots and Poles united to get the memorial, complete with the damning date of 1940, erected in Gunnersbury in the - ironically Labour-controlled - Borough of Hounslow. This was opened in September 1976. Amongst the honoured official guests at this occasion was National Party Chairman and Councillor John Kingsley Read, who had a solid reputation in Blackburn as a staunch friend of a Polish community then made up of patriotic anti-Communist exiles rather than greedy economic



migrants. Spiteful to the last, the then Labour Government forbade British ex-servicemen attending from wearing their uniforms and medals lest our erstwhile Soviet allies be offended. Many contemptuously ignored the order, with no official consequences.

The official British Government line throughout, from both Labour and Tory administrations, was that such blaming of Stalin rather than Hitler for the massacre was an attempt to whitewash the Nazis by sinister extremists (who included the writer Louis FitzGibbon and Tory patriots out of favour with their own party like the Freedom Association). Just like Holocaust revisionism. Embarrassing for our rulers when Poland won her freedom, the Red regime in Moscow collapsed, and the truth came out for all to see. Today everyone, including the British Government, agrees the Soviets, not the Nazis, committed the crime at Katyn, and a discreet embarrassed veil of silence is drawn by Tory and Labour alike over their complicity in Stalinist lies and whitewashing the atrocities of a regime now universally acknowledged to have butchered more people than even their enemies say the Nazis killed. Sometimes the truth does prevail.

Yours sincerely,

Ian Freeman, Macclesfield, Cheshire

Sir - It has been great reading your articles on the National Front which I find have really contributed well to the history of British Nationalism. Due to my understanding of your criticism in regards to Zionists and key Jewish figures who have manipulated the Labour, Conservative and Liberal Democrats such as the 'Zionist Federation' and the 'Friends of Israel' and those that have manipulated the American government for their own Zionist ends, did you ever realise that the National Front had two Orthodox Jews - Albert Elder and Gerry Viner?

Those were two leading Jewish figures in the NF but were deeply anti-Zionist and were allowed into the party by John Tyndall! It just shows that the media smears against Tyndall as a "Nazi" were all just wrong. I even read his book *The Eleventh Hour* (which, I believe, should be commemorated with other British political books) which has not much Judeo-obsessiveness at all but just pointing out the problems with individual Jews who are obsessed about the state of Israel and those who manipulate the media and the government, nothing more.

According to Andrew Brons in the tent at RWB, there were apparently Anglo-Indians in the NF as well back in the 1970s as he was suggesting that the BNP allow some as active members to fight the EHRC. With regards to the National Front of today, I think that it must get its act together by stopping these skinhead marches and these ramblings on Stormfront, as suggested by Lee Barnes, and start to do more community actions.

It still has no councillors and has not had a parish councillor, Simon Deacon, since 2007 but then he left to join the BNP because he found the NF obnoxious and anti-Semitic. Now that the reform group from the BNP with members Chris Jackson and Michael Easter have joined the National Front, they could make real improvements for the NF since the two have been politically active for the BNP.

Jackson could make the NF more efficient and put community interests first and make the NF seem more electable. I do however wish the best for both the BNP and NF and recommend that every politics course look into the works of John Tyndall as well as other key historical British politicians.

Yours sincerely,

Michael Jones, Aberystwyth, Wales



Sir - Has anyone thought through the perils of allowing local councils to keep the money raked in from fines? No wonder we have politicians, sat around dreaming up more illiberal laws, to save us from ourselves. Politicians, judges, police, and after those leaked emails even university professors, all desperate to fill their diminishing pension pot, are all in a conspiracy to justify robbing everyone.

The fact that the pot is cracked and full of holes, and is emptying quicker than can be filled, makes no difference to their calculations. An example of which, is their desire to save us all from road traffic accidents. Good drivers, drive to the conditions of the road, not sitting there, forever staring at their speedometer. Is it sensible to drive at 40mph in fog? Is it sensible to drive at 60mph on a empty, straight, two lane road that for the past 30 years had a speed limit of 70mph and zero accidents and was recently reduced to 40mph. And then, surprise, surprise, now has a mobile speed camera appearing there once a month to milk the road users.

And before the cry of "think of the children" rings out, half a mile up the road, is another two lane main road, but this one isn't straight, it arches sharply to the left and is a blind bend (cars on the pavement don't help visibility). Forty yards after the bend, is a crossroad of two opposing side streets, the side street on the left side just after this dangerous bend, has a infants and secondary school on it. There is no traffic light or crossing, as to put one there would no-doubt guarantee accidents, as cars came round the blind bend. Yet this stretch has neither a speed camera, nor a sign on the road telling people to Slow Down. And there's the crux of it. Speed cameras (especially mobile ones) are placed on the safest stretches of road to raise money, not the dangerous sections, where motorists will slow down naturally and therefore, little money will be raised. Only by introducing laws that state that a set number of serious accidents have to happen before a speed camera is introduced, will the temptation of abuse be reduced. And finally, middle class journalism is far from the solution and is more of the problem. The left of the middle wants to rob people to fund their non-jobs. While the right of the middle overlook it all, so long as it's not them paying for it.

Yours Sincerely,

Paul Swindell, Oldham, Lancashire



Sir - Paul Swindell of Oldham wonders what motivates Muslim suicide bombers, I did a bit of research into this phenomenon. Here's what I discovered. It seems that rich Islamic oil men promised suicide bombers that their old mums and crippled dads would be paid a good pension for the rest of their lives, if their sons carried out suicide bombings. Whether the oil billionaires kept their promises I don't know.

Another reason why young Islamics carry out suicide bombing is their clergy tell them their god, Allah, will give them instant entrance to paradise where they will be given seventy-two beautiful virgins and handsome boys to engage in sex for all eternity.... Look at these references to see I'm not exaggerating. An advert said: "The Palestinian Islamic Jihad marries the member of its military wing, the martyr and hero, Yasser al-Adhami, to the black-eyed." The pitiless and terribly deluded Sa'id al-Hutari detonated an explosive device in a Tel Aviv disco. He blew his body to bits and murdered twenty-three young Israeli teenagers. Al-Hutari wrote in his will to his parents: "A wedding with the black-eyed awaits your son in paradise." Personally as a Protestant I think he blew himself into hell, whatever hell might be. Frankly I just don't know. Izz al-Din al-Masri carried out a suicide bombing in a pizzeria in Jerusalem. His family saw their son as "a bridegroom married to the black-eyed in heaven". Farag Foda, a journalist and human rights activist in Egypt, jeered at the tale that suicide bombers would have 72 dark-eyed virgins to engage in sex in paradise forever. Islamic gunmen fanatics murdered him by shooting. They want to use this crackpot belief to motivate young men into killing off the oppo in suicide bombings.

What caught my attention was the fact that Muslim clergy, who advocate young men should engage in suicide bombings, never do it themselves. They cling like limpets to life in this world, and stuff themselves with food so much they look like the Michelin Man. Would-be suicide bombers should look at them and read the lesson. Whether Mohammed taught these things I don't know. Maybe it's an addition to his teaching in the Koran, added by some cunning Islamic clergyman to inspire a fanatical mindset in young Muslim acolytes.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Mullin, Glasgow, Scotland

Peter Rushton replies: Even before suicide bombing existed, most cultures have had religious myths venerating those who sacrifice their lives to defend their nation. Islam is far from unique in this respect, and the most famous suicidal warriors were of course the Japanese (Shinto) kamikaze pilots. An obvious Old Testament example is Samson, who is praised as a Jewish hero in the Book of Judges for bringing down the roof of a temple in Gaza and killing everyone inside: "Thus he killed many more as he died than while he lived."

When launching the First Crusade in 1095 Pope Urban II promised "immediate remission of sins" to any crusader who died during the struggle "to destroy that vile race" (i.e. the Muslims and Jews who were fighting together at that time against the Byzantine Christians). A century earlier the Byzantine emperor had employed Norse warriors including the famous "berserkers", elite shock troops referred to in many Viking sagas who fought with suicidal intensity in an almost trance like state, possibly induced by a combination of religious beliefs and drugs.

Perhaps the closest parallel to Mr Mullin's concept of an Islamic martyr's paradise is the reward offered to elite Norse/Germanic heroes in Valhalla. In Wagner's Die Walküre, for instance, the hero Siegmund is summoned to Valhalla by Brünnhilde when he is told that he will die in combat the next day. She tells him that Valhalla abounds with desirable maidens to attend to the hero's every wish. (This being a Norse saga rather than the Koran, a hero's wishes are presumed to include endless supplies of alcoholic beverage!) But in this instance Siegmund turns down the offer, as he is told that his lover Sieglinde cannot accompany him.



Sir - Did you read that noted Israeli military historian Martin Karfeld recently stated that Israel could find itself one day forced to exterminate the European continent using all kinds of weapons including its nuclear arsenal if it felt its demise neared, stressing that Israel also considers Europe a hostile target.

"We have hundreds of nuclear warheads and missiles that can reach different targets in the heart of the European continent, including beyond the borders of Rome, the Italian capital," Karfeld said, adding that most of the European capitals would become preferred targets for the Israeli air force. The Israeli historian reiterated Israel's ability to destroy the whole world whenever it felt its existence would be doomed to extinction.

As for the Palestinians, the historian said that Israel at the present time pursues a specific strategy based on mass deportation of the Palestinian people and has intentions to expel all Palestinians without exception, but it is awaiting the right moment to take this step. "Two years ago, there was only seven to eight percent of the Israelis believing in this solution towards the Palestinians and just two months ago this percentage rose amongst the Israelis to 33 percent, but today, according to a survey conducted by Gallup institute, this figure surged to 55 percent," he noted.

The historian highlighted that Israel must take advantage of any incident that would give it a golden opportunity to expel the Palestinians as happened in Deir Yassin massacre in 1948. Replying to a question whether Israel does not have fears of being classified as a criminal state if it expelled Palestinians, he said, "Israel is a state that does not care about what others say about it and you must remember the saying of former defense minister Moshe Dayan when he said that 'Israel must always act as a wild dog because it should be dangerous in the eyes of others, rather than be harmed.'"

Best Racial Regards,

Robbie Gouldman, Stockport, Cheshire



Movement News Update

The first by-election of 2010 was close to the home of Andrew Brons MEP in Woodfield ward, **Harrogate**, on January 7th where the BNP candidate was Steven Gill. At this ward's previous contest in 2007 the BNP had polled 194 votes (12.5%), but at the by-election this fell to 92 votes (8.4%). The party's apologists on various internet forums blamed the heavy snow and frost which had afflicted the area during the campaign, but the truth is that the decline in BNP support here was broadly in line with a trend that began almost as soon as the party won its European seats, and has been exacerbated by Nick Griffin's poor performance on *Question Time* and continuing financial embarrassments.

On January 21st Yorkshire BNP faced another by-election in one of their better areas, the Airedale & Ferry Fryston ward of **Wakefield**, typical of the former mining areas where traditionally Labour voters had deserted in droves to the BNP, especially at the Euro-election which had followed weeks of media headlines about corruption in the mainstream parties. In the two previous elections BNP candidate Stephen Rogerson had finished runner-up to Labour, increasing his vote from 553 (18.7%) to 628 (20.9%) at the most recent contest in May 2008.

With Labour holding only a majority of one in Wakefield's council chamber, and with the Cabinet couple Ed Balls and Yvette Cooper living in the ward, there was bound to be particular interest in this by-election. Yet again the BNP vote collapsed and Mr Rogerson fell to third place, polling only 353 votes (13.3%). In Wakefield as elsewhere the effect of unprecedented national press exposure for the BNP leader was to depress his party's vote by a third.

On February 4th the **Blackburn** BNP (which has consistently failed to make any impact in England's most racially divided borough) opted out of a by-election in the Queen's Park ward, where demographic change left a white minority facing a choice between three Asian candidates for the main three parties. Even more disturbing for the BNP was the continuing improvement of the UKIP vote in **Newcastle-under-Lyme**, where UKIP increased its vote from 13.5% to 24.0%. Despite its proximity to their Stoke stronghold, the BNP seems to have given up on Newcastle-under-Lyme.

February 11th was the night when the BNP hoped to turn round its dismal run of by-election defeats, but it proved another set of disappointments. In the oddly named The Nedge ward, **Telford & Wrekin**, the BNP's Terence Gould finished bottom of the poll with 5.8%, less than half the UKIP vote of 13.3%. Perhaps Nick Griffin should have taken some tips from his old National Front ally Wayne Ashcroft, who is a councillor in this area for an independent group.

In Hucknall Central ward, **Ashfield**, where the local Labour MP Geoff Hoon had attracted many negative headlines, the BNP's ex-Labour candidate Edward Holmes was again beaten by UKIP and finished bottom of the poll with 7.5%.

A trio of defeats was completed with another bottom of the poll result in Plaistow ward, **Chichester**, where the party's regular local candidate Andrew Emerson polled 10.0%, while a high profile BNP parish council campaign in the St Albans district of London Colney produced another last place finish with 9.2%.

On February 18th a BNP campaign in Birstall Watermead ward, **Charnwood**, was boosted by the technical incompetence of the Liberal Democrats, whose candidate was disqualified for an invalid nomination paper. In last year's Leicestershire County Council elections the BNP had outpolled Labour in this area, and the party holds a council seat in another part of the borough. Yet even with these factors in its favour, the BNP was again bottom of the poll, though candidate John Oatley did manage to poll 20.4% thanks to the Liberal Democrat disqualification.

Meanwhile in Fazakerley ward, **Liverpool**, the BNP suffered yet another

reverse. This was the third time the BNP had contested this ward, and while Merseyside had historically been a weak area for racial nationalism Nick Griffin had polled well across the region in his 2009 European campaign. Yet in Fazakerley even the absence of any Conservative candidate failed to rescue the situation: the BNP vote fell from 14% to 8.8%.

On February 25th the BNP should have been looking for two encouraging results, since fate had gifted them a by-election in the strongest BNP ward in North East England - Primrose ward, **South Tyneside** - as well as a by-election in Eastwood South ward, **Broxtowe**, a former mining town close to some of the BNP's best areas. Bafflingly the BNP failed even to contest the Broxtowe election, while in South Tyneside BNP candidate Pete Hodgkinson's vote fell from 32.9% to 27.9% despite a comically incompetent Labour campaign.

The last BNP campaign before *H&D* went to press was on March 11th in Redwell West ward, **Wellingborough**, where David Robinson finished third with 84 votes (8.4%). This was 7.8% down on the previous contest in March 2008 - the BNP vote was almost halved, with the far lower profile English Democrats finishing not far behind with 6.2%.

Taking a long view since last year's European election triumph, the BNP's electoral performance has been abysmal. Far from giving a boost to the party's candidates around the country, Nick Griffin's media exposure seems to have been a massive liability.

Since last summer the BNP has lost two of its council seats and gained none. There have been twenty-

three by-elections in wards where earlier BNP results are available for comparison. In seven of these the party failed even to find a candidate, and in not a single case was there any improvement in the BNP's share of the vote. BNP declines ranged from 2.6% to 16.9%, and typically the party lost between half and a third of its previous support.

Some BNP strategists argue that local by-elections have ceased to be of serious importance to the party, which is now focusing on the forthcoming general election, but this is a fatal misreading of the position. The BNP needs to demonstrate that it is serious about gaining and exercising power. The best way to do this is to gain control of a local council, and the only way this can be achieved is via building on the target ward strategy which Eddy Butler presented to the party several years ago.

Consistent failure during recent months even in what should have been target wards both undermines morale and signals to voters that the BNP is not a serious option.

Aside from preparations for the general election, BNP members have been concentrating on the long drawn out saga of the party's constitutional changes. In June last year the Equalities and Human Rights Commission, an official body charged with policing the UK's racial equality legislation, wrote to Nick Griffin claiming that the party's membership rules were unlawful because they discriminated against non-whites.

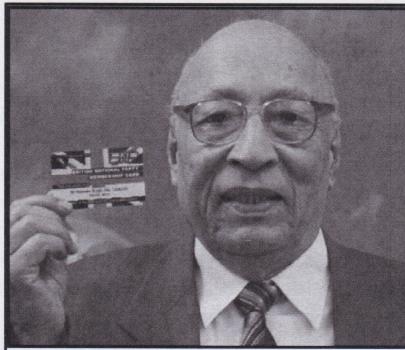
At first it seemed that the Commission might have over-reached in its political correct eagerness to eliminate "racism". Even liberal media commentators found it absurd that a racial nationalist organisation should be forced by law to admit non-whites. Nick Griffin predictably appealed for funds to finance the party's legal defence. Had he finally discovered a principle on which he was prepared to take a clear and consistent line?

A paragraph in the Commission's letter to Mr Griffin made the bald assertion that political parties had recently been ruled by the House of Lords to fall under the racial discrimination laws. In reality the position is a good deal more complicated, and leaves room for considerable legal argument.

These complications date back to the UK's first race law in 1968. This prohibited racial discrimination by anyone providing goods, facilities or services "to the public or a section of the public". However two landmark cases in 1973 and 1976 established that private members clubs were not



Nick Griffin's lamentable performance on BBC television's *Question Time*, where he is seen above with the black American academic Bonnie Greer, has done nothing to boost the BNP's electoral performance



As predicted in the last *Movement News*, Rajinder Singh became the first non-white BNP member within days of the party changing its constitution. Newly released documents suggest that BNP leader Nick Griffin had been planning this change long before recent court action enforced it.

covered by these provisions, since they dealt not with the broader public but with their members, and they were entitled to refuse membership to particular individuals.

Mr Amarjit Singh Shah had applied to join the East Ham South Conservative Club in 1969 but was refused membership after the chairman of the club's committee indicated that he didn't wish to admit non-white members. Mr Shah took the club to court under the Race Relations Act 1968. He lost the first case, won on appeal, but lost on a further appeal to the House of Lords, which ruled that private members clubs were exempt.

In a parallel case a black man called Sherrington, who was already a member of the Meadow Street Labour Club in Preston, Lancashire, sought admission to the Dockers' Labour Club and Institute in another part of the city. Together with several thousand similar institutions, these clubs normally operated a reciprocal "associate member" scheme admitting each other's members, but in Mr Sherrington's case the Dockers' Club refused to serve him after another member had brought him in as a guest. He was told to leave by the club secretary who informed him: "We do not serve coloured people". Once again the House of Lords ruled that members, or associate members, of a club were not "the public or a section of the public".

In the Preston case the eminent judge Lord Diplock ruled that the Race Relations Act:

"is a statute which, however admirable its motives, restricts the liberty which the citizen has previously enjoyed at common law to differentiate between one person and another in entering or declining to enter into transactions with them.... The arrival in this country within recent years of many immigrants from disparate and distant lands has brought a new dimension to the problem of the legal right to discriminate against the stranger. ...[In] discouraging the intrusion of coercion by legal process in the fields of domestic or social intercourse, the principle of effectiveness joins force with the broader principle of freedom to order one's private life as one chooses."

Following these test cases the law was tightened by the Race Relations Act 1976 which included a specific section on private membership associations. If (as in the case of most social clubs, for example) there was no real constitutional provision for the screening of membership applications, then the new law brought such "private" associations within the same law which applied to anyone dealing with the general public.

But when (as with political parties) there was a screening process in place which meant that membership was not in practice open to any member of the public who applied, a different section of the 1976 act applied.

The House of Lords ruling to which the Commission referred in its letter to Griffin was a case brought against the Labour Party by Raghib Ahsan, a former Labour councillor in Birmingham. The Labour Party had suspended several of its Birmingham branches in 1997 following suspicions that Pakistanis were being recruited *en masse* to take over the local party. Mr Ahsan complained that he had been unlawfully discriminated against on racial grounds when as a result of these suspensions he was replaced as Labour candidate for his council seat, but the Labour Party argued that political parties were exempt from the relevant legislation.

In 2007 the House of Lords ruled in favour of Mr Ahsan, but the case was fundamentally different from the issue of BNP membership. Mr Ahsan had pursued his case initially through an employment tribunal, arguing firstly that the role of councillor could be treated by the tribunal in a similar fashion to a professional job, and secondly that the Labour Party had racially discriminated between one member and another. This is quite different from the issue of whether political parties can discriminate when accepting or refusing membership.

While Section 25 of the 1976 Race Relations Act does prohibit racial discrimination, Section 26 allows exemptions for any association whose main object is defined as benefiting a particular racial group - so long as such a group is not defined by skin colour. This would seem to make the BNP's old constitution lawful, since it referred to "the indigenous Anglo-Saxon, Celtic and Norse folk communities of Britain and those we regard as closely related and ethnically assimilated or assimilable aboriginal members of the European race also resident in Britain."

For several weeks Mr Griffin pretended that the BNP would fight the case on broadly these grounds, and raised money from BNP members and sympathisers on this basis. He then caved in and said that the case would not be fought after all. The ostensible reason was that the new Equalities Bill introduced by Labour's deputy leader Harriet Harman would change the race laws yet again and explicitly prevent political parties from having any racial discrimination in their membership rules. South African state agent Arthur Kemp, now employed as a close aide to Nick Griffin, told a party meeting: "Even though the BNP is protected under section 26 of the Race Relations Act, which allows an organisation to be ethnically exclusive, the new act is going to do away with that protection."

Nick Griffin had two choices when he received the initial letter from the Commission last June: either to fight the case on the basis of the party's legal exemption under Section 26, or to agree in principle with the Commission's request and seek an acceptable compromise to avoid the expense of court action. He did neither, and as a result the party has incurred substantial legal expenses without any possibility of a satisfactory legal outcome or political benefit.

At the start of February the BNP voted to give Griffin the power to amend the constitution to bring it into line with the law, but even then the party chairman managed to botch the job, costing the party even more legal expense. In effect the party has lost control of its own constitution.

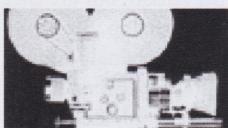
The truth is that as early as 2004 Nick Griffin was planning to change the BNP's constitution to allow non-white members, using as an excuse the supposed threat of action from the Equalities

Commission's predecessor the CRE, even though the CRE had no such plans.

At the end of March Nick Griffin gave an interview to the Tory homosexual blogger and publisher Iain Dale, who broached the topic of Griffin's gay affair with Martin Webster. Griffin again insisted that this is a lie invented by Webster because of factional political bitterness, but there were two aspects of his answer which were blatantly untrue. Griffin claimed that he and others had ousted Webster from his dominant position in the NF partly because of his homosexuality and partly because "he really was a racist bigot and so on, and a really crazed anti-Semite."

In fact Griffin had voted in favour of Webster when the issue of homosexuality split the party in 1980, and only turned against him in 1983 when he saw a careerist benefit and potential profit in joining the group of young activists staging the anti-Webster coup. Griffin himself was probably more anti-semitic than Webster in the 1980s, and ended the decade as co-leader of the most anti-semitic organisation in Britain, the "political soldier" wing of the National Front. The BNP leader's *chutzpah* knows no bounds.

Peter Rushton, Manchester, England



Movie Review - *The Firm*

Released UK - September 2009; UK distribution by Warner Bros Pictures; director Nick Love; running time 90 minutes; Rated 18; Now currently available on DVD from amazon.co.uk for £10.00.

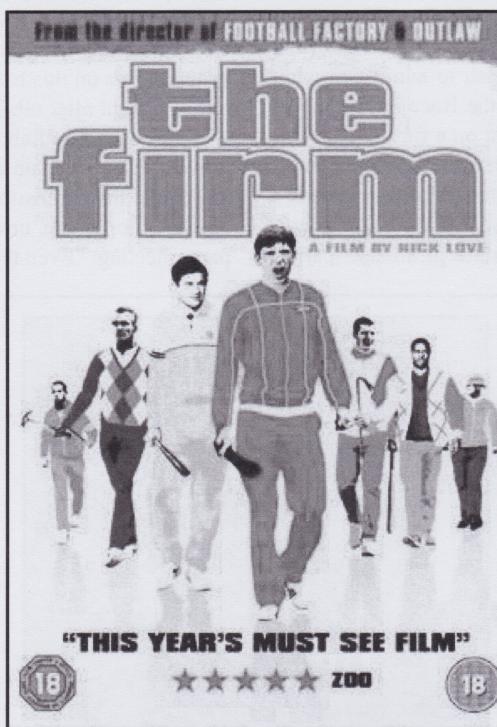
I really wanted to see *The Firm* on the big screen, but as happens more and more these days I missed it. However, I did not have to wait too long for the DVD to appear on the shelves of all the best stores in Preston high street. So off I went shopping and bought myself a copy.

The Firm (2009 version) is a remake of the Alan Clarke TV movie of the same name which starred Gary Oldman back in 1988. This version is directed by Nick Love who has previously brought us other hooligan movies such as *The Football Factory* (which I reviewed in issue 19 of *H&D* back in 2005). Both versions of *The Firm* are based around the original screenplay which was written by Al Ashton.

So what's it all about? - as if you didn't know! Well the backbone of the movie focuses around the (mainly) White working class culture of football firm (gang) violence which occurred in the 1980's - and still carries on to this day. Firms would use football matches as reasons to meet up and fight one another for supremacy off the pitch. West Ham are the team that we follow closely throughout the movie. The West Ham Firm known as the ICF (Inter-City Firm) is led by Bex, played by Paul Anderson who, by day, has a well paid job as an Estate Agent, a pretty wife and young son. He loves his family, he goes to work and earns a living but lives another life which revolves solely around the violence and rush that he gets when he fights against other firms for superiority.

We quickly get moved towards two more characters early in the movie. This is where the similarities with the original TV movie start to occur. Both Dom (Calum McNaughton) and his best friend, Terry (Billy Seymour) are normal lads living on an East London housing estate trying to get through their teenage years trying to be as cool as possible! Dom believes that hanging around with Bex is where he'll gain the most respect and find his place in life and gets completely wrapped up in the football hooligan's life - until it all goes too far and he needs to find a way out. But it's never that easy!

I really enjoyed this remake. Nick Love seemed to be able to do what I've only ever seen Tarantino do exceptionally well, where there can be a very intense dialogue and story and suddenly humour will be added to the script. The costume design for Bex and Dom is awesome (as my American ex-wife would say!). And I mean really awesome! If you think back to the 1980s and think tracksuits with Ellesse, Kappa, Adidas trainers and you're pretty much there. If you've seen any advert for this movie (check out



White Power! Bex (centre) and his West Ham ICF firm get ready to take on the Millwall Bushwackers. No more Brothers Wars?

the poster online if you've not) you'll know what I mean. It's serious John McEnroe all the way - something which is played off throughout the whole movie.

Attention to detail with the script, the cars, the drab estates and the way in which the news was reported is all spot on and Nick Love should be congratulated for bringing all these elements together so well. The funky 80s jazz soundtrack is audible through pretty much all of the movie and is a perfect fit. The cast was excellent with McNaughton carrying the movie excellently. He was surrounded by actors much older than himself but didn't seem to let this faze him and I think was cast perfectly. Paul Anderson is also no big name in the acting world. If you look him up on Google, you'll see that his credentials are very small but again, he was cast perfectly. You're not sure whether to love him or hate him in the movie - I think that's the point!

OK, back to the movie. When Terry insults Bex at a local nightclub (and gets summary justice by headbutt dispensed on him) Bex declares both boys 'marked'. Dom plucks up the courage to visit Bex's local and apologise in person. Impressed, Bex takes Dom under his wing, inviting him to join his five-a-side team and join the firm in their next outing. After a gruesome initiation (Dom's main appearance in the original) he's accepted by Bex's cohorts - though he's constantly the butt of jokes from the well-off, well nasty Trigger (Doug Allen), Bex's chief lieutenant.

Dom feels a sense of belonging and empowerment missing from life with his aimless mates and loving but unambitious parents (Eddie Webber and Camille Coduri). He hangs around with the firm more and more, aping Bex's obsession with 'looking right' to a ludicrous degree.

But the 'casual' lifestyle isn't all clothes shopping and hanging out - the firm's *raison d'être* is having a ruck and Bex is obsessed with them being the top dogs. At a summit meeting with rival firms, Bex and his arch-enemy Yeti agree that the winners of a series of 'meets' can lead the English hoolie contingent to the 1988 European Championships.

A day trip to Portsmouth for a clash with the 'farmers' as West Ham call the Pompey firm, gives Dom his first taste of orchestrated aggro, but a confrontation with Yeti's mob a week later ends in disaster when they arrive toolled-up and easily see off their unarmed opponents. Bex becomes obsessed with revenge and is determined to fight fire with fire next time. Alarmed at the escalation of violence, Dom decides he wants out - but Bex has other ideas...

Daniel Mays who plays Bex's counterpart, Yeti, as the head of the Millwall Bushwackers firm has been around for a long time now and his CV suggests that he's a man in popular demand. In the 1988 version Yeti as his nickname suggests had blond hair. However, in the remake his hair is jet-black - I don't really understand that one? *The Firm* shows off more of Mays' gritty talent and you can see why that demand is there.

Would I say this movie is better as the original TV movie - I don't think I would but if you take the 2009 version as a standalone piece of cinema, I think you'd be pleasantly surprised.

Reviewed by Mark Cotterill, Preston, Lancashire

Editor's Note: On 31 October 2009, it was revealed that stills from the movie were released by Scotland Yard in relation to the 2009 Upton Park riots, where West Ham "fans" attacked Millwall supporters on their way to the stadium. Police later released the following statement:

"These images appear to have been taken from a motion picture. We wish to apologise unreservedly to those affected. We are going to be actively trying to contact those people to offer our apologies." Scotland Yard statement. [Oops!]